

Eastern Washington Forest Practices Application/Notification Information and Instructions Table of Contents

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General Information

You may need a Forest Practices Application/Notification (FPA/N) form for any of the following activities on forest land. Please contact the DNR region office to see if you need one.

- Harvesting timber;
- Salvaging logs, stumps, or snags;
- Constructing forest roads;
- Installing or replacing culverts/bridges on forest roads; or conducting any work in or over typed water;
- Large woody debris placement/removal in any typed water associated with a Forest Practices activity;
- Constructing or expanding gravel pits on forest land for forestry use; or
- Using aircraft to apply chemicals

FPA/N forms are on DNR's Forest Practices website.

http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesApplications/Pages/fp_forms.aspx. They are also at DNR Region offices. These forms must be legible for electronic scanning. Please:

- Type or use ink
- Do not use whiteout. If you make mistakes, cross them out and initial your changes.
- Do not write in the margins
- Include comments on a separate page. Include the number each comment refers to.
- Include an activity map. Map standards are in these instructions. You can download a map from the Forest Practices website. Maps are also at DNR region offices.
- Use additional maps to help explain your proposal (if needed)

If your FPA/N is complete, DNR will email and/or mail you a postcard. If it is incomplete, DNR will contact you and explain why.

Laws and Rules

Copies of the laws and rules can be found on the DNR's website and DNR Region Offices. See page 40 of these instructions for a list of frequently viewed pages on the DNR Forest Practices website, including links to laws and rules. The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) for forest practices are Chapter 76.09 RCW and Chapter 76.13 RCW. RCWs are state laws. Forest Practices rules are Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 222. The Forest Practices Board Manual provides technical advice to help follow the rules.

Hazardous Leave Trees & Utility Lines

Trees that fall into any electrical utility lines have serious consequences. Not only can they injure people or property near the line, but hitting a line may cause power outages, surges, fires, and other damage. Downed lines still conducting electricity are especially dangerous. Leave trees left within a tree length and a half of electrical lines have the potential to fall into utility lines. This is a very serious situation and leave trees may need to be removed. If leaving trees within this area consult with the local utilities provider.

Logger Safety Initiative (LSI)

The Logger Safety Initiative (LSI) is a partnership between private landowners, loggers, the DNR and the Department of Labor and Industries (L&I). The goal of LSI is to reduce the high frequency and severity of logging injuries by creating a culture of safety in the logging industry. Participating loggers have agreed to follow a rigorous safety plan, report new jobsites within 48 hours of beginning work and maintain their good standing with L&I and their industrial insurance (workers compensation) hours and thus lessen the unpaid premium exposure to landowners. For more information on LSI go to www.LoggerSafety.org

Forest Practices Application/Notification Fees

Forest Practices fees are charged *only if timber harvesting is proposed (except in the case of conversions , see below)*, including salvage of snags, down wood, dying trees, or stumps. Make checks payable to "Department of Natural Resources".

The fee is **\$150.00** for harvesting timber, salvaging wood, or selling wood and you are not converting the land to a use incompatible with growing timber.

The fee is **\$150.00** for renewing an approved application or notification.

The fee is **\$100.00** for small forest landowners that have harvested no more than an average volume of two million board feet per year during the three previous years, AND if the forest practices application/notification is for a single contiguous ownership of one or more parcels. See FPA/N question 3 instructions for more information.

The fee is **\$100.00** for small forest landowners renewing an approved application or notification.

The fee is **\$1500.00** if you are converting the land to a use that is incompatible with growing timber.

The fee is **\$1500.00** if you are harvesting timber and the forest land is located inside the city limits or urban growth boundary,

EXCEPT the fee is **\$150.00** if the landowner provides:

- A letter signed by the landowner stating the landowner will not convert the land to a non-commercial forestry use for ten (10) years AND a written forest management plan approved by the DNR; OR
- A Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP) approved and signed by the county or city.

The fee is **\$0.00** if your forest practices permit **does not** involve harvesting timber, salvaging wood, or selling wood (except in the case of conversions, see above).

An additional fee will be charged when resubmitting an FPA/N more than 45 days after the application has been withdrawn.

Reference: RCW 76.09.065 and 76.09.450

Permits From Other Agencies

If you have a permit from another agency (such as a Clearing and Grading, Shoreline) - then your FPA/N and Activity Map must be consistent with the permit(s) requirements.

If you are converting, you may need a construction stormwater permit from the Department of Ecology. If your construction project involves one or more acres, and will potentially discharge stormwater to typed waters or wetlands, then you need a Construction Stormwater General Permit before operating. A permit application and related documents are at: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/construction> and at the Water Quality Program, Department of Ecology, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA, 98504-7600; (360) 407-6600.

Help for Small Forest Landowners

The Small Forest Landowner Office serves as a resource for people who own forest land. Field foresters are located in regional offices around the state to offer the following types of assistance to small forest landowners:

- **Long-Term Application:** Landowners may apply for a Long-term Forest Practices Application (FPA) that will be valid for 4-15 years rather than the standard 3 year FPA. This application may require more work than the 3 year FPA, but allows the landowner more flexibility over time.
- **Forest Stewardship Program:** This program provides on-site forest management advice and help with the development of Forest Stewardship Plans. A stewardship plan could make you eligible for cost share, certification, or recognition programs.
- **Alternate plans:** These plans allow more flexibility than the forest practices rules typically allow for site specific management plans. All resources must still be adequately protected.
- **Forest Riparian Easement Program (FREP):** When harvesting near a stream, a riparian forest buffer is required to be left to protect the aquatic resource. FREP offers compensation to landowners for timber that is required by law to be left in the Riparian Management Zone.
- **Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP):** Many culverts on forest roads that cross streams are undersized and block fish passage. Fish passage barriers can be replaced with funding from the FFFPP.
- **Forest Practices Technical Assistance:** Landowners can find help with Forest Practices Applications and get answers to regulatory questions by contacting a regional office.

For more information, see our website www.dnr.wa.gov/sflo or contact one of the DNR Region Offices listed below:

DNR Eastern Washington Regions

(Business hours are 8:00 am to 4:30 pm)

Southeast Region

713 Bowers Road
Ellensburg, WA 98926
Tel: (509) 925-8510
Fax: (509) 925-8522

Northeast Region

225 S. Silke Road
Colville, WA 99114
Tel: (509) 684-7474
Fax: (509) 684-7484

Includes: Adams, Asotin, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Skamania, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima counties

Includes: Ferry, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, and Stevens counties

**Instructions for Eastern Washington
Forest Practices Application/Notification**
(Does NOT include the Wind River drainage in Skamania County)

1. Landowner, Timber Owner, and Operator.

Print the name, address, and phone number of the Landowner, Timber Owner, and Operator. If all three are the same, write "Same as Landowner" in the TIMBER OWNER and OPERATOR boxes. Email addresses are optional. DNR will mail copies of the "Notice of Decision" to the landowner, timber owner, and operator. You must notify the DNR if any of these three changes.

2. Contact person

Print the name and phone number of the primary contact person. Email addresses are optional. This person will be contacted only when the FPA/N is processed. DNR will not send copies of the approval or disapproval (Notice of Decision) to the contact person.

NOTE: You are required to verify Type Np and Ns water types within 130 feet of your proposed forest practices activities prior to submitting a Forest Practices Application / Notification. Use the Additional Information section, additional pages, or the Water Type Classification Worksheet, and/or a Water Type Modification form to explain how you verified water types. See Water Typing Requirements on page 29 for additional information.

3. Landownership information:

a. ☐ No ☐ Yes Are you a small forest landowner per RCW 76.09.450?

A. Have you harvested from your ownership in the state, on average, less than 2 million board feet of timber per year in the last three years?

Yes. Go to B

No. Check No to question 3a. Your FPA fee is \$150.00 for a non-conversion FPA/N or \$1,500.00 for a conversion FPA/N

B. Do you certify that you do not expect to harvest more than an average of 2 million board feet of timber per year in the next 10 years?

Yes. Check Yes to question 3a. Go to question 3b.

No. Check No to question 3a. Your FPA fee is \$150.00 for a non-conversion FPA/N or \$1,500.00 for a conversion FPA/N

b. ☐ No ☐ Yes Is your entire proposed harvest area on a single contiguous ownership consisting of one or more parcels?

A. Is your entire proposed harvest area on a single parcel?

Yes. Check Yes to question 3b. Your FPA fee is \$100.00 for a non-conversion FPA/N or \$1,500.00 for a conversion FPA/N.

No. Go to B

B. Is your entire proposed harvest area on contiguous ownership of one or more parcels?

Yes. Check yes to question 3b. Your FPA fee is \$100.00

No. Check No to question 3b. Your FPA fee is \$150.00 Go to C

C. Does your FPA/N includes more than one (1) harvest unit, that do not touch AND you have identified more than one parcel number in number 6? If yes, attach a map that shows your ownership between the harvest units. See map examples on page 29.

4. What is the Forest Tax Registration Account Number?

Contact the Washington State Department of Revenue's Forest Tax Program to look up an existing Forest (timber) tax number or to apply for a new one. Their phone number is 1-800-548-8829. You can get tax forms and information from their website at: <http://www.dor.wa.gov>

5. Are you substituting prescriptions from an approved state or federal conservation agreement or watershed analysis? Write "HCP" or "Using Prescriptions" in tables that apply. Attach or reference on file prescriptions and/or crosswalks. State or federal conservation agreement (habitat conservation plan / HCP)

If you answered "Yes" because of an HCP:

- Write "HCP" in the tables that apply.
- Include a copy of the HCP prescriptions and indicate which WACs are being substituted in the Additional Information section of your FPA or as an attachment (i.e. "crosswalk") to your FPA.
- OR If you have HCP prescriptions or an HCP crosswalk on file with the DNR, please reference which prescriptions you will be using and which WACs are being substituted.

Reference: WAC 222-12-041

Watershed analysis

Contact your local DNR region office to see if your land is within an area with an approved Watershed Analysis and if prescriptions apply.

If your land is within a Watershed Analysis area, you may have to follow the prescriptions from the analysis. If you do not want to use the prescriptions, your FPA/N will be a Class IV-Special and require a State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist or SEPA determination.

If your land is within a Watershed Analysis area that has approved prescriptions, you must complete the Watershed Analysis worksheet and submit it with you FPA/N. See page 38 of these instructions.

If you answered “yes” because of watershed analysis prescriptions:

- Write “prescriptions apply” in the appropriate tables.
 - Attach copies of the prescriptions.

Each Watershed Analysis is on the DNR Forest Practices website listed on page 40 of these instructions.

References: WAC 222-16-050 (1) (d) (iii), Chapter 222-22 WAC.

6. What is the legal description of your forest practice?

Example:

Section	Township	Range	E/W	Tax Parcel Number	County
30	8	10	E	123456789123456789123	Skamania

Give the legal description of your forest practice (Section, Township, and Range (including East or West)).

Tax parcel numbers are for all lands, **except** those that are designated as forest land of long-term commercial significance under the Growth Management Act (chapter 36.70A RCW). If you are a small forest landowner in number 3 include all parcel numbers including designated forest land of long-term commercial significance.

List the county where the forest practice is located. For help, see your property deed or contact the county assessor's office.

7. When are you planning to begin work on the proposal? October 2014

Fill in the approximate starting time for your proposal, such as month or season and year that work is estimated to begin for the proposal. Changes to work schedule will not require an amendment to an approved FPA/N, nor be considered a deviation from the approved application.

8. Is the taxpayer eligible for the EARR Tax Credit?

If you are paying state forest excise taxes on this timber harvest and your harvest is impacted by certain forest practices rules, you may be eligible for a tax credit. State law requires the applicant to answer this question and for DNR to verify it. DNR's verification is on the Notice of Decision Page.

- Answer “Yes” if any portion of your timber haul route is within an approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (this includes small forest landowner Checklist RMAP).
- Answer “Yes” if this timber harvest is limited due to the Forest Practices rules, Habitat Conservation Plan, or Approved Watershed Analysis in the following areas:
 - Riparian areas
 - Wetlands
 - Steep or unstable slopes
- Answer “No” if none of the above apply.

References: RCW 84.33.0775

9. Have you reviewed this forest practices activity area to determine whether it may involve historic sites and/or Native American cultural resources?

Mark Yes if you have checked the area where you plan to conduct your forest practices activities for the presence of cultural resources. See information below.

Forest Practices rule [WAC 222-16-010](#) defines cultural resources as:

- “archaeological and historic sites and artifacts, and traditional religious, ceremonial, and social uses and activities of affected Indian tribes”.

Areas most likely to contain cultural resources may include the following:

- Along defined ridge lines and at saddles

- Areas near natural water including shorelines and terraces
- Around rock outcrops and talus (rock rubble) slopes
- In cedar tree stands and aspen stands containing older, scarred trees
- Near springs and old wells
- Around extractable mineral sources
- Areas in proximity to known cultural sites

Examples of potentially important cultural resources:

- Native American graves and cairns (stacked rocks); historic graves and cemeteries (Protected by [RCW 27.44.040](#) and [chapter 68.60 RCW](#))
- Glyptic records (designs, names, dates carved or painted on rock) (Protected by [RCW 27.44.040](#) and [RCW 27.53.060](#))
- Native American old camp and village sites; old cabins, barns, sheds, logging/mining/railroad camps, mills, mining operations, and their remnants
- Arrowheads, other stone tools, and the stone flakes from making them; old fire pits, fire hearths, wood stoves, cans, bottles, ceramics, bricks, metal, lumber
- Old trails, wagon roads, railroad grades, ditches, and utility lines
- Caves, rock overhangs, and rock shelters historically used by humans; old rock walls, and old pits in talus slopes
- Culturally modified trees (trees modified by humans) such as old stripped bark, trunk with old blaze, name, date, drawing

NOTE: Most Native American cultural resources are not recorded in any state or local database. Before you submit your FPA/N, you are encouraged to contact the affected Indian Tribe(s). For Tribal contact information, go to [DNR Forest Practices Activity Mapping Tool](#) or contact your DNR Region office.

Your FPA/N will be screened to determine whether it may involve cultural resources.

- If your FPA/N involves cultural resources, [WAC 222-20-120](#) includes options for meeting with the affected Indian Tribe(s) with the objective of agreeing on a protection plan. Your DNR Region office will tell you which Tribe(s) you need to contact and how to document your communication with the Tribe(s).
- If the cultural resource is an archaeological site, contact the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation at www.dahp.wa.gov to see if you need their Archaeological Excavation and Removal permit. See [chapter 25-48 WAC](#).
- Note: If you, DAHP, and the affected Tribe(s) have already agreed upon a protection plan for the cultural resources in your activity area, please note this in the Additional Comments section of the FPA/N form.

10. Do you have a DNR approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP)?

Do you have a DNR approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP)?

a. ☐ No ☐ Yes List the RMAP number: _____
If no, go to b.

b. ☐ No ☐ Yes Is a Checklist RMAP required? (see instructions)

Checklist RMAP: A Small Forest Landowner Checklist RMAP is a checklist of existing road conditions, but doesn't include a road work schedule like a standard RMAP (see below). If you are a small forest landowner (if yes to number 3), please answer the following questions to see if a Checklist RMAP is required:

- Is this FPA/N for timber harvest or salvage?
No. A Checklist is not required
Yes. A Checklist may be required. Go to B
- Are you hauling timber on existing forest roads on your property?
No. A Checklist is not required
Yes. A Checklist may be required. Go to C
- Do you own more than 80 acres of forest land in Washington State?
Yes. A Checklist is required with this FPA/N
No. A Checklist may be required. Go to D
- Is this FPA/N on a block of forest land that contains more than 20 contiguous acres?
Yes. A Checklist is required with this FPA/N
No. A Checklist is not required. Ask DNR for an informational brochure.

Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP): A Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP) is a forest road inventory and schedule for any needed road work. It is prepared by the landowner and approved by DNR. Large forest landowners are required to have an RMAP. A small forest landowner may submit an RMAP. Answer "yes" to number 13b for any road work that will be reported as an accomplishment on your annual RMAP Accomplishment Report.

NOTES:

- A checklist RMAP form is available at the Forest Practices website listed on page 40 of these instructions.
- Even if you do not have an RMAP requirement, your forest roads must still meet the road maintenance requirements in WAC 222-24-052.
- Contact the DNR region office for RMAP information.

References: WAC 222-24-050, WAC 222-24-051, WAC 222-24-0511.

11. Are there potentially unstable slopes or landforms within the boundaries of your forest practices activity area?

☐ No ☐ Yes – attach geotechnical report and "Slope Stability Informational Form". If applicable, attach the SEPA checklist, HCP or Watershed Analysis prescriptions.

- See Board Manual Section 16 for information on assessing and identifying areas for slope stability.
- The Slope "Stability Informational Form" can be found on page 33 of the instructions.

References: WAC 222-16-050, WAC 222-10-030, WAC 222-12-041, WAC 222-22

12. Are there potentially unstable slopes or landforms adjacent* to your forest practices activity area?

☐ No ☐ Yes – complete and attach the "Slope Stability Informational Form". If applicable, attach geotechnical report, HCP or Watershed Analysis prescriptions.

- See Board Manual Section 16 for information on assessing and identifying areas for slope stability.
- The "Slope Stability Informational Form" can be found on page 33 of the instructions.

*** For the purposes of this form, adjacent means the area of influence that could re-activate a potentially unstable slope or landform.**

References: WAC 222-16-050, WAC 222-10-030, WAC 222-12-041, WAC 222-22

13. Is this forest practice application/notification: (Answer every question)

a. Within the city limits or the urban growth area?

If you do not know if the property is located within a city or an urban growth area, contact your county planning department or assessor's office.

If you answered "Yes," include **one** of the following:

- A State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist or SEPA Determination, and copies of any required, approved, clearing and/or grading permits from the local government. Make sure your FPA/N reflects any SEPA conditions.
- A Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP). See number 13e.
- A signed statement of intent to keep the property in forestry for 10 years. Include a 10 year management plan.

References: RCW 76.09.050, WAC 222-10-010, and WAC 222-16-050(2).

b. For road work that is included in an approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan (RMAP)?

Check "No" if your FPA/N is not for road work associated with a DNR approved RMAP.

Check "Yes" if any part of your FPA is for work that is associated with a DNR approved RMAP. List the RMAP number in number 10.

Contact the DNR region office for RMAP information.

c. In a public park?

If you answered "Yes", a SEPA checklist or SEPA Determination is required unless you are harvesting/salvaging less than 5,000 board feet within a developed public park. Make sure your FPA/N reflects any SEPA conditions.

References: RCW 76.09.050, WAC 222-10-010, and WAC 222-16-050(1) (c).

d. Within 500 feet of a public park?

If you answered "yes," enter the name of the public park.

References: WAC 222-20-100(1).

e. Under an approved Conversion Option Harvest Plan (COHP) from the local government? If yes, include a copy.

A COHP is a city or county approved plan that allows you to harvest your timber and keep the option to either convert it or replant it when your property is located in an urban growth area. Not every county allows COHPs. Contact the local government planning department for more information.

References: WAC 222-16-010 and WAC 222-16-050(2) (c) (ii).

- f. Within 200' of the Ordinary High Mark (OHWM) or floodway of Type S water?** If yes, check with the county or city to determine whether a substantial development permit is required under the local shorelines master plan. Type S waters are considered "Shorelines of the State." and are shown on the DNR Activity Map. Counties and cities regulate activities within 200 feet of "Shorelines of the State". If you are conducting activities within 200 feet of a "Shoreline of the State" you must:

- Contact the county or city in which your property is located to verify that proposed activities are in compliance with the local shorelines master plan. Your FPA/N needs to reflect any requirements of the shorelines master plan.
 - If the county or city requires a substantial development permit for your activity, it must be obtained prior to conducting forest practices.

Reference: RCW 90.58, WAC 222-50-020(2)

- g. Multi-year permits** are valid from 4 to 5 years (others are valid for 3 years). Not every application qualifies as a multi-year permit. The qualifications are:

- Using prescriptions from an approved watershed analysis;
- Performing roadwork from an approved Road Maintenance and Abandonment Plan*, if the roadwork is scheduled to take longer than two years; or
- Performing an approved alternate plan.

*Except a Checklist RMAP - these do not qualify for a multi-year permit.

NOTE: Renewals of multi-year permits are valid for 3 years.

References: WAC 222-20-015

- h. An Alternate Plan?**

An alternate plan offers alternatives to certain Forest Practices rules. Requirements are detailed in WAC 222-12-040 and WAC 222-12-0401.

- i. Within 50 miles of saltwater and do you own more than 500 acres of forest land?**

Mark "Yes" and complete the Marbled Murrelet form only if:

- Harvesting timber (includes salvaging) or constructing roads within 50 miles of saltwater; And
- The landowner owns 500 acres or more forest land in Washington State, and he landowner does not have an approved state and /or federal conservation agreement with prescriptions that include the marbled murrelet. If the landowner has an agreement, submit a copy of the prescriptions (or reference the prescriptions on file at the region office) and list the forest practices rules that are being substituted.

- j. In or directly adjacent to a potential Channel Migration Zone (CMZ)? If Yes – include the "CMZ Assessment Form".**

If there is a potential CMZ on or directly adjacent to the proposal area, the "CMZ Assessment Form", found on page 35 of the Instructions, must be completed and attached to the FPA. See Board Manual Section 2 for information on assessing and identifying CMZs.

If not working in or over typed waters, skip to number 16

NOTE: See Board Manual Section 5 for guidance related to hydraulic projects. Consultation with Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is recommended prior to submitting an FPA including hydraulic projects in Type S or F Water to ensure all important factors are addressed for your particular project. Tribes may also be consulted for additional expertise.

14. Are you proposing any of the following projects NOT permitted by current HPAs from WDFW?

Answer questions a, b and c for all projects in or over Type S and F water you propose to be permitted by the FPA/N. Do not include projects currently permitted by an existing HPA from WDFW.

Note: If the answer is yes to one or all of questions a through c, WDFW will conduct a concurrence review of your plan per WAC 222-20-017(4)(b). DNR will facilitate this review.

- a.** ☐ No ☐ Yes Installing, replacing or repairing a culvert at or below the bankfull width of Type S or F Water(s) that exceeds a five percent gradient?
- b.** ☐ No ☐ Yes Constructing, replacing, or repairing a bridge at or below the bankfull width of unconfined streams in Type S or F Water(s)?
- c.** ☐ No ☐ Yes Placing fill material within the 100-year flood level of unconfined streams in Type S or F Water(s)?

15. Have you consulted with DNR and/or WDFW about the proposed hydraulic project(s)?

[] No [] Yes

Consultation with DNR and WDFW prior to submitting an FPA with a hydraulic project in Type S or F Water is recommended.

Answer the question for projects you propose to be permitted by the FPA/N. This question is not referring to consultation that was done for existing HPAs issued by WDFW. If applicable, please include documentation (ICN, etc.) of the consultation.

16. If installing, replacing, removing or maintaining structures in or over any typed water, complete the table below. Type S and F Waters require detailed plan information. Provide plan details in number 31 or attach plans to the FPA/N. Provide crossing locations and identifiers on your Activity Map. (A detailed plan with profiles may also be required for more complex hydraulic projects in Type N Waters per WAC 222-24-042(2)).

Required elements of plan details and can be seen in number 31. Reference WAC 222-24 and BM 5.

Example:

Crossing Identifier (letter and/or number)	Water Type (S, F, Np, Ns)	*Existing HPA Number (if applicable)	HPA Expiration Date (if applicable)	Planned Activity (install, replace, remove, temporary, structure-maintenance)	Structure (culvert, bridge, ford, puncheon, arch, other)	Proposed Size (dimensions of structure)	Culvert Design Method (No-slope, Stream-sim, Hydraulic, Other) (F and S only)	Channel Bed Width (ft) (F and S only)	Stream Gradient (%) (F and S only)	RMAP Project (Y or N)	FFPPP Project (Y or N)
A	F	999999999	9/30/2015	Install	Culvert	120"x80'	Stream-sim	6'	9	Y	N
B	Np			Remove	Puncheon	N/A		3'	18	Y	N

*Existing HPAs issued by WDFW will be complied and enforced by WDFW until expiration. Plan details are not required for hydraulic projects permitted with an existing HPA (see instructions).

** Fords on Type S and F Waters may result in an unauthorized incidental take of certain endangered or threatened fish species. For more information, see "Background for the state's Incidental Take Permits for certain endangered and threatened fish species" following question #24 of the *Instructions*.

Crossing Identifier: This number or letter should correspond to the identifier you used to show the crossing location on the Forest Practices Activity Map. Enter one identifier per crossing. Do not use S, F or N.

Water Type: Indicate the water type for each crossing: S, F, Np or Ns.

Existing HPA number if applicable: If your project has an HPA issued by WDFW, enter the HPA number. Existing HPAs will be complied and enforced by WDFW until expiration. If the HPA expires before work is completed, you must submit a new FPA to complete the hydraulic project.

HPA expiration date if applicable: If you entered an existing HPA number, an associated expiration date must be entered.

Planned Activity: Identify what type of activity you are planning in or over water: Install, Remove, Replace or Temporary. Temporary structures must be installed and removed within the time frame of the approved FPA. See Board Manual Section 5, Part 7 for temporary culvert best management practices. Reference WAC 222-23-042(3). Identify the maintenance structure Bridge, culvert or Ford. Information on maintenance BMPs can be found in BM5, Part 6, Water Crossing Structure Maintenance and Repair.

Structure: Identify the type of structure involved in the project: Culvert, Bridge, Ford, Puncheon, Arch or Other.

Proposed Size: Enter the dimensions of the structure you are installing or replacing.

- Minimum structure sizes on Type S or F Waters will be evaluated by DNR based on fish protection standards per WAC 222-16-025.
- Minimum structure sizes in Type Np or Ns Waters:
 - Permanent culverts must be at least 24" for Type Np Waters and 18" for Type Ns Waters.
 - Structures must be large enough to pass 100-year flood level.
 - Structures must be large enough so branches from adjacent trees will not plug them.
 - There are two charts in Forest Practices Board Manual Section 5 to determine culvert sizes for Type N Waters.
 - You may use either chart to determine the appropriate culvert size. If a different method is used, it must be accepted by DNR.

Culvert Design Method: Enter the design method you used to determine culvert size in F and S Waters: No-Slope, Stream-simulation or Hydraulic. If an alternate method is used ("Other"), it must be approved by DNR. Pre-application consultation is recommended. See BM 5, Part (4.5.2)

Channel Bed Width: Enter channel bed width for Type S and F Waters only. See Board Manual Section 5, Part 4 for a thorough description on how to determine channel bed width for the purpose of designing water crossings.

Stream Gradient: Enter the average channel gradient for Type S and F Waters only.

RMAP Project: If the project is part of your RMAP, enter Y. If not, enter N.

FFFPP: If this proposal is using funding from the Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP) enter Y. If not, leave blank or enter N.

Note for Small Forest Landowners: If you are a Small Forest Landowner who would like to enroll in the FFFPP or for more information visit the Small Forest Landowner Office website: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/SmallForestLandownerOffice/Pages/fp_sflo_overview.aspx

17. If conducting any of the following activities in or over typed water, complete the table below. Some activities will require identifiers on your Activity map and/or more information in number 31, Additional Information. See instructions.

Activity	Type S Water	Type F Water	Type Np Water	Type Ns Water
Equipment Crossing				
Suspending Cables				
Cable Yarding				
LWD Placement/Removal				
Beaver Dam Removal				
Felling and Bucking				
Other (describe in number 29)				

*Existing HPAs issued by WDFW will be complied and enforced by WDFW until expiration. Plan details are not required for hydraulic projects permitted with an existing HPA (see instructions).

** Fords on Type S and F Waters may result in an unauthorized incidental take of certain endangered or threatened fish species. For more information, see "Background for the state's Incidental Take Permits for certain endangered and threatened fish species" following question #24 of the *Instructions*.

Check each box that applies to your proposal based on activity and water type. The following activities require additional description in number 31 and/or may also need to be shown on the activity map.

- **Equipment Crossing:** If constructing equipment crossings over S or F water, you must add this information to number 16.
- **LWD Placement/Removal in Type S or F waters:** Describe whether LWD will be placed or removed from the stream, the area of the activity, whether hardwood or conifer is being placed and approximate diameters and lengths of LWD placement.
- **Cable Yarding:** Describe if wood will be yarded over or through the RMZ. If yarding through an RMZ describe:
 - Suspension: full, lead-end, etc.
 - Yarding corridors
- **Beaver Dam Removal:** Describe in number 31 and show on the activity map.
- **Felling and Bucking:** If felling and removing is expected along Type S or F Water, mitigation measures shall be implemented per WAC 222-30-050(1)(a). Describe these measures, unless applying a previously permitted HPA.
- **Other:** Describe in number 31. If applicable, show on activity map.

18. If constructing or abandoning forest roads complete the table below. Show the road and crossing locations and identifiers on your Activity Map. Include abandonment plans for temporary roads and abandonment projects.

Example:

Road Identifier (name, number)	Road Construction		Road Abandonment	
	Length (feet)	Steepest Side-slope (%)	Length (feet)	Abandonment Date
1200 Rd	900	25	900	9/25/10
2400 Rd			500	9/25/10

Road Identifier: This is the same number or name of the road shown on your Activity Map.

Road Construction: This is new forest roads and any roadwork (except routine maintenance) outside an existing forest road prism.

Length: Enter the total road construction length (in feet), including temporary roads.

Steepest Side Slope: Enter the percent (%) of the steepest side slope (not road grade) crossed during construction.

Road Abandonment: Include temporary roads and existing roads you plan to abandon. You must include a written plan that shows how the road will be left to:

- Control erosion
- Maintain water movement within wetlands and other natural drainages
- Prevent four-wheeled highway vehicles from entering the point of closure

Length: Enter the total road abandonment length (in feet).

Abandonment Date: This is the date the abandonment will be completed by.

Contact the DNR region office when your road abandonment is complete. If the abandonment is acceptable, DNR will send written approval.

19. If depositing spoils, and/or expanding or developing a rock pit for forestry use, complete the table below. Show locations and identifiers on your Activity Map.

Example:

Spoil Area Identifier (Number, Letter)	Cubic Yards of Spoils Deposited	Rock Pit Identifier (Name, Number, Letter)	Acres of Rock Pit Developed	Acres of Rock Pit Expanded
A	100	1200 Pit	1	
		1300 Pit		.5

Spoil Area Identifier: Enter the same number or letter of the spoil area that you show on your Activity Map.

Cubic Yards of Spoils Deposited: Enter the spoil volume in cubic yards. If you need to cut or remove timber, show this as a separate harvest unit in number 21.

Rock Pit Identifier: Enter the same name, number, or letter of the pit that shows on your Activity Map.

Acres of Rock Pit Developed: This is the acres of new rock pit. ***If you need a Surface Mine Reclamation Permit for this pit - do not include it on this chart - instead put the amount of timber that will be removed for the project in number 21.*** Enter the acres of forest land that will be disturbed as part of the project. Show any timber cut as a separate harvest unit in number 21. If the new rock pit includes more than one forest landowner, each landowner will need to sign the FPA/N or submit separate FPA/Ns.

Acres of Rock Pit Expanded: This is the acres of expansion of an existing rock pit. ***If you need a Surface Mine Reclamation Permit for this pit - do not include it on this chart - instead put the amount of timber that will be removed for the project in number 21.*** Enter the acres of forest land that will be disturbed as part of the expansion project. Show any timber cut as a separate harvest unit in number 21. If the rock pit includes more than one forest landowner, each landowner will need to sign the FPA/N or submit separate FPA/Ns.

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Spoil areas and identifiers
- Location and identifiers of new and expanded rock pits

References: WAC 222-24-060

20. If operating in or within 200 feet of a wetland, complete the table below. Show the boundaries of each wetland, along with its identifier, and WMZ on your Activity Map.

Example:

Wetland Identifier (Number, Letter)	Wetland Type (A, B, or Forested)	Planned Activities in Wetland	Planned Activities in Maximum Width WMZ	Total Wetland Area (acres)	How many acres are you draining?	How many acres are you filling?
1	A	Road	Road	2.5	0	0.6
2	B	None	Harvest	0.5	0	0

Wetland Identifier: Enter a different wetland identifier for each wetland. Show the identifiers on the activity map.

Wetland Type: Enter the type of each separate wetland: A, B, or Forested. Include all types and sizes of wetlands that you are proposing to fill or drain. For timber harvest in forested wetlands, only include those that are greater than 3 acres in size. To determine wetland type, see WAC 222-16-035.

Planned Activities in Wetland: Enter the type of activity in each separate wetland. Enter 'none' if no activity is planned. For timber harvest restrictions, see WAC 222-30-020.

Planned Activities in Maximum Width WMZ: Enter the type of activity in each separate wetland management zone. Describe in number 29 the activities that will take place. Include your harvest strategy such as distribution of cut or leave trees, leave tree clumps, openings created, WMZ width dimensions, and felling and yarding methods. Wetlands that contain fish need to be buffered with either RMZ or WMZ's that provide the best protection, Describe in number 29. WAC 222-30-020(8).

Total Wetland Area: Enter the total area (in acres) of each separate wetland. You do not need to include forested wetlands less than 3 acres in size.

How many acres are you draining? Enter the total acres of each separate wetland you will drain. If draining more than ½ an acre of an individual wetland, include a SEPA checklist or SEPA Determination. For additional mapping and substitution requirements, see WAC 222-24-015.

How many acres are you filling? Enter the total acres of each separate wetland you are filling. If filling more than ½ an acre of an individual wetland, include a SEPA checklist or SEPA Determination. For additional mapping and substitution requirements, see WAC 222-24-015.

You must show the following on your Activity Map:

- Boundaries, types (A, B, or forested wetlands greater than 3 acres), and identifiers (how you marked it on your map) of all wetlands inside your forest practice and within 200 feet of your forest practice
- Wetland management zones (WMZs)

References: Board Manual Section 8, WAC 222-16-035, WAC 222-16-036, WAC 222-30-020(7), (8), & (9).

If not harvesting or salvaging timber, skip to number 27.

21. If harvesting or salvaging timber, complete the table below. Show all harvest areas and unit numbers on your Activity Map. For even aged harvest units also show surrounding stand information on your Activity Map.

Example:

Unit Number	Harvest Type (Even-aged, Uneven-aged, Salvage, Right-of-Way)	Biomass Harvest (Y or N)	Harvest Method (Rubber Tired Skidder, Tracked Skidder, Dozer, Shovel, Full Suspension Cable, Leading End Suspension Cable, No Suspension Cable, Helicopter, Animal, Chipper-forwarder, Slash Bundler)	Acres to be Harvested	Volume to be Harvested (mbf)	Volume to be Harvested (tonnage)	Volume to be Harvested (salvage only) (%)	Estimated Number of Trees Per Acre Remaining After Harvest		Steepest Slope in Unit (%)
								Less than 10" dbh	Greater than or equal to 10" dbh	
1	Even-aged	N	Full suspension cable	6	240					70%
2	Uneven-aged	Y	Rubber tired skidder	30	1050	7		100	25	35%
3	Salvage	N	Dozer	20	4		20%			25%

Unit number: Each individual harvest unit must have a unique unit number. An individual harvest unit may be crossed by roads or streams with single-wide RMZs and still be shown as one harvest unit. A harvest unit crossed by a double-wide RMZ must be shown as two individual harvest units and identified by different, unique unit numbers. Show the harvest

unit number(s) on the activity map. Do not use letters or symbols. You may be asked to provide directions or a map to your harvest unit(s).

Harvest Type: Enter one of the following for each unit: Even-age, Uneven-age, Salvage, Right-of-Way, Even-age and Salvage, Uneven-age and Salvage Harvest, Right-of-Way and Salvage, Even-age and Right-of-Way, Uneven-age and Right-of-Way. See below and WAC 222-16-010 for definitions of each harvest type.

Even-aged Methods: See WAC 222-16-010 for a complete definition.

- Clearcut: If clearcutting on islands. See WAC 222-30-110.
- Seed tree: leave 20 or fewer trees per acre. Leave trees must be at least 10 inches in diameter with at least 1/3 live crown.
- Shelter-wood: leave 20 or fewer trees per acre. Leave trees must be at least 10 inches in diameter with at least 1/3 live crown.
- Shelter-wood: leave less than 150 trees per acre. Leave trees must be at least 5 years old or average 4 feet in height
- Partial cutting: leave less than 50 trees per acre. Leave trees must be at least 10 inches in diameter with at least 1/3 live crown.
- Over-story removal: take more than 5, 000 bf per acre and leaving less than 50 trees per acre. The leave trees must be at least 10 feet high.
- Other methods: leave 6 or fewer trees per acre. Leave trees must be at least 10 inches in diameter with at least 1/3 live crown.

Uneven-aged Methods: Any removal of standing trees other than those listed under Even-aged Methods.

Salvage: removing snags, down logs, windthrow, stumps, bolts, dead or dying timber.

Right-of-way: areas harvested to allow for road construction, rock pit development or expansion, or deposition of spoils from road construction and/or rock pit development.

Biomass Harvest (Y or N): Enter Y if you are removing material to be transported for energy generation; if not, enter N.

Harvest Method: Enter one or more of the following for each harvest unit. If a cable harvest system is within the same unit as a ground based harvest system, provide details in the Additional Information section or indicate on a map which area will be utilizing a cable harvest system.

- Rubber Tired Skidder
- Tracked Skidder
- Dozer
- Shovel
- Full Suspension Cable
- Lead end suspension cable
- Helicopter
- Animal
- Chipper-forwarder
- Slash Bundler

Acres to be Harvested: Enter the approximate number of acres harvested in each unit.

Volume to be Harvested (mbf): Enter the approximate volume in thousand board feet (mbf) that will be harvested (includes salvage). Example: 13,000 board feet = 13 mbf.

Volume to be Harvested (tonnage): Enter the approximate tonnage of biomass material that will be harvested.

Volume to be Harvested (%): Enter the approximate percent (%) of the volume removed for each unit.

Reference: WAC 222-16-050(4)(e)

Estimated Number of Trees Per Acre Remaining After Harvest: Enter the number of trees per acre remaining after harvest in these spaces if the harvest type is uneven-aged. This number includes wildlife reserve trees (WRT's) and green recruitment trees (GRT's).

Less than 10" dbh. Enter the average number of trees per acre that are less than 10 inches in diameter at breast height (4.5 feet).

Greater than or equal to 10" dbh. Enter the average number of trees per acre that are greater than or equal to 10 inches in diameter at breast height (4.5 feet).

References: WAC 222-16-010 ("even-aged-aged harvest methods"), WAC 222-30-020(12)(c), and 222-34-010.

Steepest Slope in Unit (%): Enter the percent (%) of the steepest slope within the unit.

You must show the following on your Activity Map:

- Unit boundaries and numbers (not names or symbols) as identified in the table.
- Clumped WRTs and GRTs within even-aged harvest units.

- Landings.
- Surrounding stand (“green up”) information on even-aged harvest units:
 - Land ownership: If land adjacent to the proposed harvest unit is not forest land, label it “Not Forest Land.” If you do not own the adjacent land, write “Not Owned.”
 - The location of adjacent stands;
 - Estimated average of each stand’s forest age class;
 - Estimated linear feet of the perimeter (total distance around) each harvest unit by age-class; and:
 - Estimated total acres of contiguous stands that are less than 4 feet tall or 5 years old or less, on land that you own.

References: WAC 222-16-010, WAC 222-30-025, WAC 222-24-060, and 222-16-050

22. Reforestation. Check the appropriate box(es).

Example:

☐ Planting. Tree Species: _____

☒ Natural. *Include a Natural Regeneration Plan. A sample plan is included in these instructions.*

Not required because of one or more of the following:

☐ I am converting some or all of this land to non-forest land in the next 3 years or lands are exempted under WAC 222-34-050.

☒ Individual dead, dying, down, or windthrown trees will be salvaged.

☐ Trees are removed under a thinning program reasonably expected to maximize the long-term productivity of commercial timber.

☒ I am leaving at least 100 vigorous, undamaged, and well-distributed saplings or merchantable trees per acre.

☐ An average of 150 tree seedlings per acre are established on the harvest area and my harvest will not damage it.

☐ Road right-of-way or rock pit development harvest only.

Reforestation can be artificial (planting tree seedlings) or natural (relying on leave trees to re-seed).

References: WAC 222-34-020

If you own MORE than 80 forested acres in Washington, skip to number 27

23. Are you using the exempt 20-acre parcel riparian management zone (RMZ) rule on type S, F or Np waters?

☐ No *If no, go to number 27.*

☐ Yes *If yes, continue to number 24.*

- See WAC 222-30-023 for 20-acre exempt rules. Answer questions 1-5 below to see if you qualify to use this rule.
- If you choose no, skip to number 27.
- If you choose yes, continue to number 24 to see if you will be covered by the DNR’s Incidental Take Permit for certain endangered and threatened fish species.

Answer these questions to see if you qualify to use the exempt 20-acre riparian management zones (RMZs).

- Has the water type been field verified?
Yes: Go to 2
No: Contact your local DNR region office
- Is there a Watershed Analysis Riparian Prescription in effect as of 1/1/99? (ask your local DNR region office)
Yes: You do not qualify to use the 20-acre exempt rule. Instead, you must follow the prescription. Leave numbers 24, 25 and 26 blank, and go to number 27.
No: Go to 3
- Do you own less than 80 acres of forest land in the state?
Yes: Go to 4
No: You do not qualify to use the 20-acre exempt rule. Leave numbers 24, 25 and 26 blank, and go to number 27.
- Is this forest practice on tax parcels that are 20 contiguous acres or less?
Yes: Go to 5
No: You do not qualify to use the 20-acre exempt rule. Leave numbers 24, 25 and 26 blank, and go to number 27.
- You qualify to use the 20-acre exempt rule, but you could choose to leave the RMZ buffers described in numbers 27 and 28. There may be consequences to using the 20-acre exempt rule. Not every landowner who uses this rule will be authorized under DNR’s Incidental Take Permits. Read the information below and answer the questions in number 24 before making your decision.

24. Choose the answer below that best fits your situation. Mark your answer in number 24 of your FPA. Show all RMZs on your Activity Map.

☐ a. ALL of the following apply to me and my land:

- Between June 5, 2006 and today's date I have always owned less than 80 acres of forestland in Washington.
- Between June 5, 2006 and today's date this parcel has always been 20 acres or less of contiguous ownership.
- Between June 5, 2006 and today's date this parcel has always been owned by me or someone else that has owned less than 80 acres of forestland in Washington.

If all of the above apply to you and your land, you are authorized* under DNR's Incidental Take Permits if you use the 20-acre exempt RMZ rule.

*This authorization is subject to change depending on changes to habitat. Please contact your local DNR Region office for more information.

b. ONE OR MORE of the following apply to me and/or my land. Mark all that apply:

- ☐ I currently own more than 80 acres of forestland in Washington.
- ☐ Between June 5, 2006 and today's date I have owned more than 80 acres of forestland in Washington.
- ☐ Between June 5, 2006 and today's date this parcel has been more than 20 acres of contiguous ownership.
- ☐ Between June 5, 2006 and today's date this parcel has been owned by someone that has owned more than 80 forested acres in Washington.

If any of the above applies to you and/or your land AND you use the 20-acre exempt RMZ rule on any of your forest land, you are **not** authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits.

You will be authorized if you use the standard RMZ buffers in questions 27 and 28.

Background for the state's Incidental Take Permits for certain endangered and threatened fish species:

- The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service have listed some fish species in Washington State as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).
- Cutting trees along streams can affect threatened or endangered fish and cause "incidental take", as defined in the ESA.
- If you cause "incidental take" without authorization, you may be in violation of the ESA.
- The state received authorization (called Incidental Take Permits) for "incidental take" of listed fish.
- If you use RMZ buffers described in numbers 27 and 28, you are authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits.
- If you use the 20-acre exempt RMZ rule, you may not be authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits. Answer number 24 above to see if you and your property are authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits.
- Equipment crossings or fords on Type S and F Waters are not authorized activities under the state's Incidental Take Permits.
- Site-specific mitigation for non-road-related FPHP hydraulic projects is not authorized under the state's Incidental Take Permits.

Reference: For more information on Incidental Take permits, see the "Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan" (FPHCP) section of the Forest Practices Division website listed on page 40 of these instructions. Included on this site is a complete list of species covered by the FPHCP: see Table 1.3 on pages 25-28.

- 25. If harvesting within 345 feet of a type S or F water on an exempt 20-acre parcel complete the table below. Show RMZs and stream segment identifiers on your Activity Map.** (Include stream shade assessment methodology, if you are harvesting within 75 feet or the maximum RMZ, whichever is LESS. If using Board Manual Section 1 to evaluate shade, you may use the "Stream Shade Assessment Worksheet").

Stream Segment Identifier (letter)	Segment Length (feet)	Adjacent Harvest Type (partial cut or other)	Maximum RMZ Width (feet)	Are you harvesting within the maximum RMZ? (Y/N)
A	560	partial	58	N
B	300	other	345	Y

- If you are harvesting (including uneven-aged harvest) within 75 feet or within the maximum RMZ (whichever is less) stream shade must be assessed and met following harvest. Describe how you determined that stream shade was met and attach documentation or describe in number 31. The "Stream Shade Assessment Worksheet" on page 36 can be used to assess and document shade.

Stream Segment Identifier: Enter a different stream identifier (letter) for each stream segment. Show the identifiers on the activity map.

Segment Length: Enter the length of the segment in feet. This includes stream lengths or any portion of the perimeter of a lake or pond to which you are applying an RMZ.

Adjacent Harvest Type: Enter "partial cut" if the adjacent harvest unit is partial cut as defined in WAC 222-16-010. Enter "other" if the adjacent harvest unit is other than partial cut.

Maximum RMZ Width: Enter the "RMZ Maximum Width" of 58 or 345 feet per WAC 222-30-023(2)(c).

Are you harvesting within the maximum RMZ? Enter yes or no. You may harvest within the maximum RMZ if:

- You include stream shade analysis calculations when you are harvesting trees within the maximum RMZ or 75 feet, whichever is **less**. See Forest Practices Board Manual Section 1 for shade analysis calculation methods.
 - Example 1: If the maximum RMZ is 58 feet and you plan on harvesting trees within 58 feet of a type S or F water, you need to evaluate the available shade from trees within 58 feet of the water.
 - Example 2: If the maximum RMZ is 345 feet and you plan on harvesting trees within 345 feet of a type S or F water, you need to evaluate the available shade from trees within only 75 feet of the water.
 - EXCEPTION: WAC 222-30-040(5) allows the harvest of shade trees for constructing and maintaining road crossings and for yarding corridors.
- You leave trees as required by WAC 222-30-023(2)(c) or (d).

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Stream segment identifiers
- Riparian management zones

References: WAC 222-30-023, WAC 222-30-040, WAC 222-30-060, Forest Practices Board Manual Section 1

26. Are you harvesting within 29 feet of a Type Np water on a 20 acre exempt parcel?

No: Continue to number 29.

Yes: You will need to describe your leave tree strategy in number 31. Then continue to number 29.

Your leave tree strategy must be arranged to accommodate the following on EACH side of the Np water:

- Leave at least 29 conifer or deciduous trees every 1000 lineal feet
- Leave trees are within 29 feet of bankfull width
- Leave trees need to be 6 inches in diameter or larger

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Stream segment identifiers
- Riparian management zones

27. If harvesting within 130 feet of any Type S or F water, complete the table below. Include stand information for all inner zone harvests unless you have an HCP prescription. Show RMZs and CMZs, along with their associated Stream Segment Identifiers, on your Activity Map. (Include stream shade assessment methodology if you are harvesting within 75 feet of S or F waters. If using BM1 to evaluate shade, you may use the "Stream Shade Assessment Worksheet").

Stream Segment Identifier (Letter)	Water Type (S or F)	Site Class	Stream Width (feet)	Is there a CMZ?	RMZ Harvest Code(s)	DFC Run Number (High Elevation Habitat Type)	Total width of RMZ (feet)
A	F	I	15'	No	E, O	222	130'
B	F	II	30'	No	D,N		110'

- If you are harvesting (including uneven-aged harvest) within 75 feet of S or F waters shade must be assessed and met following harvest. Describe how you determined that stream shade was met and attach documentation or describe in number 31. The Stream Shade Assessment Worksheet on page 36 can be used to assess and document shade.

Stream Segment Identifier: Enter a different stream identifier (letter) for each stream segment. Do not use the letters S, F, or N.

Water Type: For non-HCP lands, enter the stream type (S or F) for each stream segment identifier. If the landowner is substituting prescriptions from an approved HCP, write "HCP" in the space and follow the instructions for number 5.

Site Class: Enter the Site Class. Site class maps are available on the Forest Practices website listed on page 40 of these instructions or from DNR Region Offices.

Stream Width: The bankfull width is the stream width. Bankfull width includes wetland areas inundated with water during normal high flow. See Board Manual Section 2.

Is there a CMZ? Enter "Yes" or "No." If there is a CMZ, include details of the physical and historical evidence used to delineate the CMZ on the ground in number 31, Additional Information. See Board Manual Section 2.

RMZ Harvest Code:

- RMZs are required on both sides of a stream.
- Treat each side of a stream as a separate RMZ segment.
- Measure RMZs for Type S or F waters horizontally from the outer edge of the BFW or CMZ, whichever is greater.
- Shade Requirements for S and F Waters: Leave all appropriate shade if you are harvesting within 75 feet of the bankfull width or Channel Migration Zone, whichever is greater. . Include stream shade analysis calculations when

you are harvesting trees within the maximum RMZ or 75 feet, whichever is **less**. See the Board Manual Section 1 for guidance. EXCEPTION: WAC 222-30-040(5) allows the harvest of shade trees in connection with the construction and maintenance of road crossings or the creation and use of yarding corridors. See WAC 222-30-060 for yarding corridor restrictions.

Enter the code(s) from the list below

RMZ HARVEST CODES	
Inner and Outer Zones	
A	Alternate Plan. <i>(Include Alternate Plan)</i>
Inner Zone	
B	No Inner Zone Harvest
C	Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type <i>(Provide basal area information or leave tree count by diameter class)</i>
D	Mixed Conifer Habitat Type <i>(Provide basal area information or leave tree count by diameter class)</i>
E	High Elevation Habitat Type <i>(Provide DFC information)</i>
F	High Elevation Habitat Type – Hardwood Conversion <i>(Include Hardwood Conversion Form)</i>
G	Salvage. <i>(Provide basal area information or leave tree count by diameter class)</i>
H	Existing Stream-adjacent Parallel Road
I	Constructing a New Stream Crossing
J	Road Construction or Day-lighting
K	Yarding Corridors
Outer Zone	
L	No Outer Zone Harvest
M	Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type
N	Mixed Conifer Habitat Type
O	Dispersal (High Elevation Habitat Type only)
P	Clumping (High Elevation Habitat Type only)
Q	Outer zone leave trees exchanged for CMZ basal area (High Elevation Habitat Type only)
R	Outer zone leave trees exchanged for LWD placement (strategy available for all habitat types)
S	Salvage <i>(A down wood count may be required)</i>

Inner and Outer Zones RMZ Harvest Codes

A Alternate Plan: Include a copy.

Inner Zone RMZ Harvest Codes - Choose all that apply. Include basal area information or leave tree count by diameter class for all inner zone harvest. See Board Manual Section 7 (Appendix D) for more information.

B No Inner Zone Harvest:

C Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type: If the proposal is between 0' and 2500' elevation, use the Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type inner zone width and stand requirements in WAC 222-30-022(1)(b)(i).

D Mixed Conifer Habitat Type: If the proposal is between 2501' and 5000' elevation, use the inner zone width and stand requirements in WAC 222-30-022(1)(b)(ii).

E High elevation Habitat Type: If the proposal is above 5000' elevation, see WAC 222-30-021(1) (b)(iii) for the inner zone widths and see WAC 222-30-021(1)(b) for the stand requirements. *NOTE: You cannot choose Option 2 (leaving trees closest to water) in Eastern Washington.* Desired Future Condition (DFC) web program is available at the Forest Practices website.

F High Elevation Habitat Type – Hardwood Conversion: Use the Inner Zone Hardwood Conversion Worksheet on page 31 to see if your stand qualifies.

Include the following:

- Provide evidence (such as conifer stumps, historical photos, or a conifer understory) the conversion unit area can be successfully re-forested with conifer and support development of a conifer stand.
- Provide information of where, when and how the landowner has successfully completed a hardwood conversion to conifer.
- Provide evidence that the proposed conversion unit does not meet desired future conditions required in WAC 222-30-021(1)(b). (Provide basal area information)
- Provide a detail map of the stream for the proposed conversion unit that shows the ownership a minimum of 500 feet upstream and downstream of the conversion unit. Show the conversion units and no harvest units on the map. Note, each continuous conversion unit cannot be more than 500 feet in length: two conversion

units will be considered “continuous” unless the no harvest area separating the two conversion areas is at least half the length of the larger of the two conversion areas.

- Indicate the percent harvest proposed within the conversion units.
- Provide evidence that the shade requirements 500 feet upstream, downstream, and adjacent to the conversion units are being met or where there will be a 75-foot buffer of trees at least 40 feet tall.

References: WAC 222-30-021(1)(b)(i), WAC 222-30-022(1)(b)(iii)

G Salvage: Salvage is harvest. If salvaging in any habitat type, include basal area information or leave tree count information.

H Stream-adjacent parallel road: For all habitat types, if there is an existing road within the inner zone, you may have harvest and/or salvage restrictions. See WAC 222-030-022(1)(b)(iv) for restrictions.

I Constructing a new stream crossing:

- In all habitat types in the Core Zone, you can remove trees (including shade trees) from the site unless they are part of a large woody debris placement strategy.
- In the Inner Zone, the following restrictions apply:
 - Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type: You may cut and remove trees (including shade trees) for stream crossings.
 - Mixed Conifer Habitat Type: You may cut and remove trees (including shade trees) for stream crossings.
 - High Elevation Habitat Type (WAC 222-30-021(1)(b)): You may cut trees (including shade trees) for stream crossings but you cannot remove them from site unless there is excess basal area.

NOTE: If the crossing is not adjacent to a harvest unit, use only the trees within the right-of-way limits for basal area calculations.

J Road construction or day-lighting: *Proposals for new stream adjacent parallel roads require an on-site Interdisciplinary (ID) team.* DNR invites the appropriate federal representative(s) to attend the ID team to determine if the proposal complies with the Endangered Species Act. (WAC 222-24-020(2) and WAC 222-16-010)

K Yarding Corridors:

- In all habitat types, you may cut trees (including shade trees) in the Core Zone as long as you leave them on site.
- In the Inner Zone, the following harvest restrictions apply:
 - Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type: You may cut and remove trees (including shade trees) for yarding corridors.
 - Mixed Conifer Habitat Type: You may cut and remove trees (including shade trees) for yarding corridors.
 - High Elevation Habitat Type (WAC 222-30-021(1)(b)): You may cut trees (including shade trees) for yarding corridors but you cannot remove them from site unless there is excess basal

Outer Zone RMZ Harvest Codes - Choose all that apply

L No Outer Zone Harvest

M Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type: If the proposal is between 0' and 2500' elevation, use the Ponderosa Pine Habitat Type outer zone width and leave **10** dominant or co-dominant trees per acre, unless following an approved LWD placement plan as in WAC 222-30-022(1)(c)(ii).

N Mixed Conifer Habitat Type: If the proposal is between 2501' and 5000' elevation, use the Mixed Conifer Habitat Type outer zone width and leave **15** dominant or co-dominant trees per acre, unless following an approved LWD placement plan as in WAC 222-30-022(1)(c)(ii).

High elevation Habitat Type: If the proposal is above 5000' elevation, use the high elevation habitat type outer zone width (WAC 222-30-022(1)(c) and WAC 222-30-021(1)(c)) and choose only one of the codes O, P, Q, or R for each segment identifier to indicate your outer zone leave tree strategy. If a sensitive feature is present in the high elevation habitat type outer zone, you must choose P clumping. You may also choose P if sensitive features are not present in the high elevation habitat type outer zone. Sensitive features are listed in WAC 222-30-021(1)(c)(ii).

O Dispersal (high elevation habitat type only). Leaving 20 trees per acre evenly dispersed.

P Clumping (high elevation habitat type only). Leaving 20 trees per acre clumped on sensitive features; or if a sensitive feature is not present, leaving well dispersed clumps throughout the outer zone.

Q Outer zone leave trees exchanged for CMZ basal area (high elevation habitat type only). You must include:

- The CMZ basal area calculations; and
- The number of leave trees that will remain in the outer zone.

R Outer zone leave trees exchanged for LWD placement (strategy available for all habitat types). You must include with the FPA/N:

- A copy of the LWD placement plan; and
- A copy of the approved HPA.

See WAC 222-30-022(1)(c)(ii).

S Salvage: In the outer zone, include a leave tree count that will remain after harvest. A down wood count is needed if removing down wood and may be required if needed to meet riparian leave tree requirements. See WAC 222-30-045. Stumps and snags are *not* downed wood.

DFC Run Number: Enter the Desired Future Condition (DFC) Run Number shown on the top of your DFC worksheet. Desired Future Condition (DFC) web program is available at the Forest Practices website.

Total width of RMZ: RMZ widths for Type S or F waters are dependent on stream width and site class.

- 1) Look up the site class on the maps. Site class maps are available on the Forest Practices website listed on page 41 of these instructions or from DNR Region Offices.
- 2) Measure the bankfull width. Bankfull width includes wetland areas inundated with water during normal high flow. see the Forest Practices Board Manual Section 2.
- 3) Look up the RMZ width in the tables in WAC 222-30-022.

References: WAC 222-30-022 and Forest Practices Board Manual Section 7.

You must show the following on your activity map:

- Stream segment identifiers (don't use the letters S, F, or N - use numbers or other letters)
- Channel Migration Zone (CMZ)
- Location of a trees that are left to make up basal area deficiency due to the presence of a stream adjacent parallel road (Harvest Code H)
- New road crossings (Harvest Code I)
- Road construction or day-lighting (Harvest Code J)
- Yarding corridors where trees will be removed from the Inner Zone (Harvest Code K)

References: WAC 222-30-060, WAC 222-30-022.

28. If harvesting within 50 feet of any Type Np water, complete the table below. Include stand information. Show RMZs, along with their associated Stream Segment Identifiers, on your Activity Map:

Stream Segment Identifier (Letter)	Selected Strategy (Partial Cut or Clearcut)	Stream Segment Identifier (Letter)	Selected Strategy (Partial Cut or Clear Cut)
A	Clearcut		
B	Partial Cut		
C	Clearcut		

Stream Segment Identifier: Enter a different stream identifier (letter) for each stream segment. Do not use the letters S, F, or N.

Selected Strategy: Enter partial cut or a clearcut harvest strategy for each unit harvested.

- If your harvest strategy is approved by DNR, it will become a "Continuing Forest Land Obligation" which means:
 - You cannot change the harvest type until July 1, 2051. See WAC 222-20-055.
 - If you sell the land, you and the buyer must sign a "Notice of Continuing Forest Land Obligation Form" and give a copy to DNR. The DNR region office has copies of the form.
- You can choose to partial cut if:
 - The area within the buffer meets the basal area and leave tree requirements in WAC 222-30-022(2)(b)(i).
 - NOTE: If you have a stream adjacent parallel road and/or a side-slope seep there are additional leave tree requirements in WAC 222-30-022(2) (b)(i)(D).
 - See WAC 222-16-010 for definitions of stream adjacent parallel road and side slope seep (found under the definition for sensitive site).
 - Include a leave tree tally by diameter class with your FPA/N that shows how these requirements are met.

- You can choose to clearcut if:
 - The leave areas meet the basal area requirements in WAC 222-30-022(1)(b); AND
 - Streamside boundaries required in WAC 222-20-022(b)(ii)(C) are left.
 - NOTE: If you have a stream adjacent parallel road, there are additional requirements in WAC 222-30-022 (2)(c).
 - Include a leave tree tally by diameter class that shows how these requirements are met.

29. How are the following marked on the ground? Specify colors of flagging, paint, tags or describe other features used for boundary markings. If you use number 31, Additional Comments or an attachment for boundary marking descriptions, write “see Additional Information” or “attached.” Boundaries need to be marked on the ground prior to submitting your FPA/N. If field markings are absent during field review, your FPA/N may be disapproved due to incomplete information.

Example:

Harvest Boundaries: N. boundary is County road, E. boundary is pasture, all others are orange paint and flags.

Describe how your boundaries are designated. Recognizable features such as roads, fence lines, stand age class differences, etc., may be used as boundaries. See below for boundary marking requirements specific to landscape features.

Clumped Wildlife Reserve Trees/Green Recruitment Trees: Clumped leave trees are in RMZs / WMZs.

If your wildlife reserve and green recruitment trees (WRTs / GRTs) are clumped enter a description here. You don’t need to mark clumped WRTs/GRTs that are within RMZs, WMZs, etc. See WAC 222-30-020 for more information.

Right-of-way limits/road centerlines: Centerlines marked with blue paint and flags. R/W marked with pink paint

Road centerlines must be marked. Right-of-way limits only need to be marked when they are outside of timber harvest unit boundaries.

Stream Crossing Work: Crossing a, b, c marked with orange flagging and paint.

Riparian Management Zone Boundaries and Leave/Take Trees: Orange paint and flagging.

Specify the colors of paint or flagging used to mark riparian management zones and individual leave trees. If you are proposing an Alternate Plan you only need to mark samples that represent your harvest strategies and the land on which they are occurring. See WAC 222-30-021.

Channel Migration Zone: Pink flagging.

Specify the colors of paint or flagging used to mark the edge of channel migration zones.

Wetland Management Zone Boundaries and Leave/Take Trees: Orange paint and flags.

the colors of paint or flagging used to mark wetland management zones.

30. Are you converting the land to non-forestry use within 3 years of harvest?

Answer “No” if you are keeping the land in forestry use. If you mark “No”, the county or city may deny all development permits on this parcel for the next 6 years. Please contact the county or city for more information.

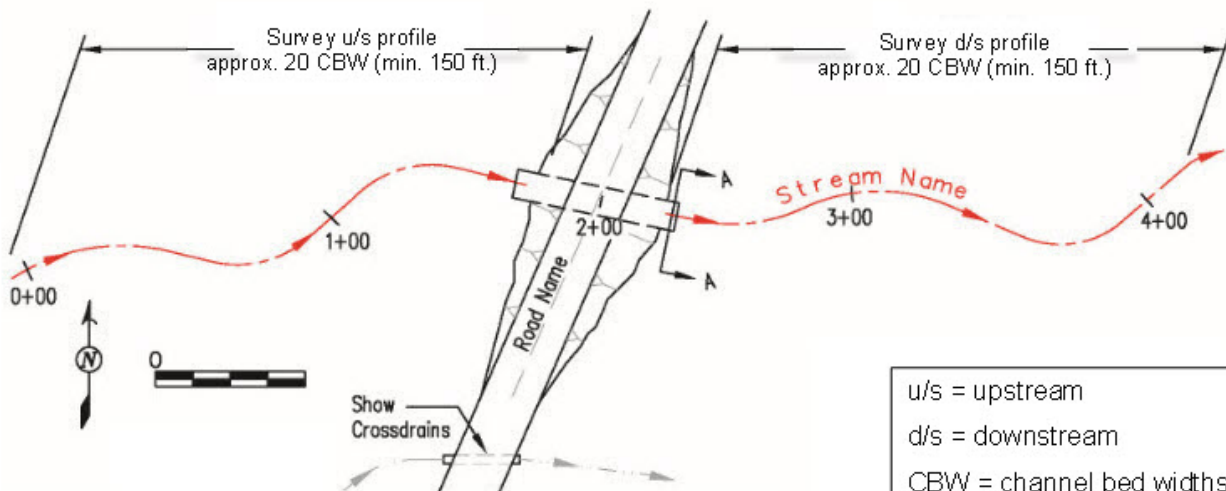
Answer “Yes” if you are taking the land out of forestry use (such as converting to pasture, crops, home-site, etc) Make sure you marked “Reforestation Not Required” on number 20. You must include a SEPA checklist or SEPA Determination.

References: WAC 222-20-050 and RCW 76.09.060(3).

31. Additional Information: You may include additional information in the space provided or on a separate page. Include the number that each comment refers to. You may also include multiple maps to help explain your proposal.

For hydraulic projects in Type S, F and more complex Type N Waters, provide detailed information on the proposal including equipment, description of the project, plan design and profiles, fish protection measures, re-vegetation of site (if applicable), dewatering plan (if applicable), etc. Refer closely to Board Manual Section 5, which contains best management practices for specific types of hydraulic projects. The following figures illustrate examples of complete plan information including a plain view, culvert cross section and channel profile.

Plan View



Elements of a Plan View

1. Required: show road and stream on plan view, indicating changes in alignment, benchmarks and/or reference points and special features that affect the design.
2. Required: show road drainage plan, including cross culverts, ditch lining, sediment ponds, etc.
3. Optional: add details concerning stream channel characteristics, for example pool-riffle geometry, size, and placement of large wood.
4. Optional: a site map with contours and stream layout details.

PURPOSE:

EXAMPLE CULVERT REPLACEMENT
N.T.S.

DWG. Name: clvrt1
SHEET OF DATE

Applicants name:

Address & phone:

Stream Name:

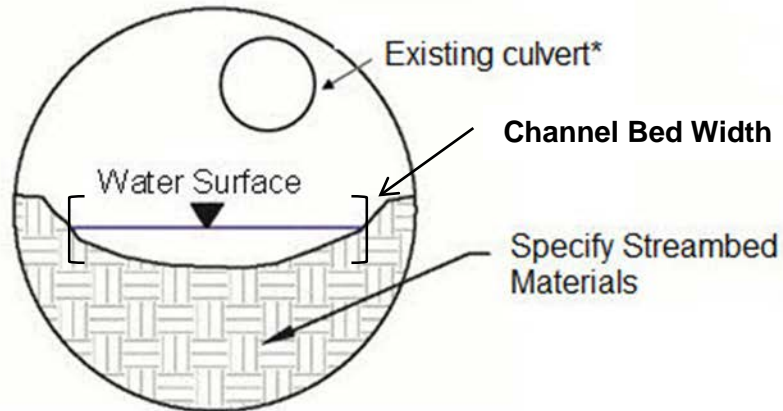
WRIA: _____ Date: _____

Sec. _____ T _____ R _____

County of: _____

Long. _____ Lat. _____
(expressed in decimal degrees)

Culvert Cross Section View



Elements of a Cross Section View

1. Show culvert cross section (size or configuration) with streambed shape and Channel Bed Width (CBW). Specify culvert bed materials.
2. Show 100-year flood level water surface and top of bank on profile.
3. Show the location and elevation of existing culvert at outlet, if a replacement project.

PURPOSE:

EXAMPLE CULVERT REPLACEMENT
N.T.S.

DWG. Name: clvrt1

SHEET OF DATE

Applicants name:

Address & phone:

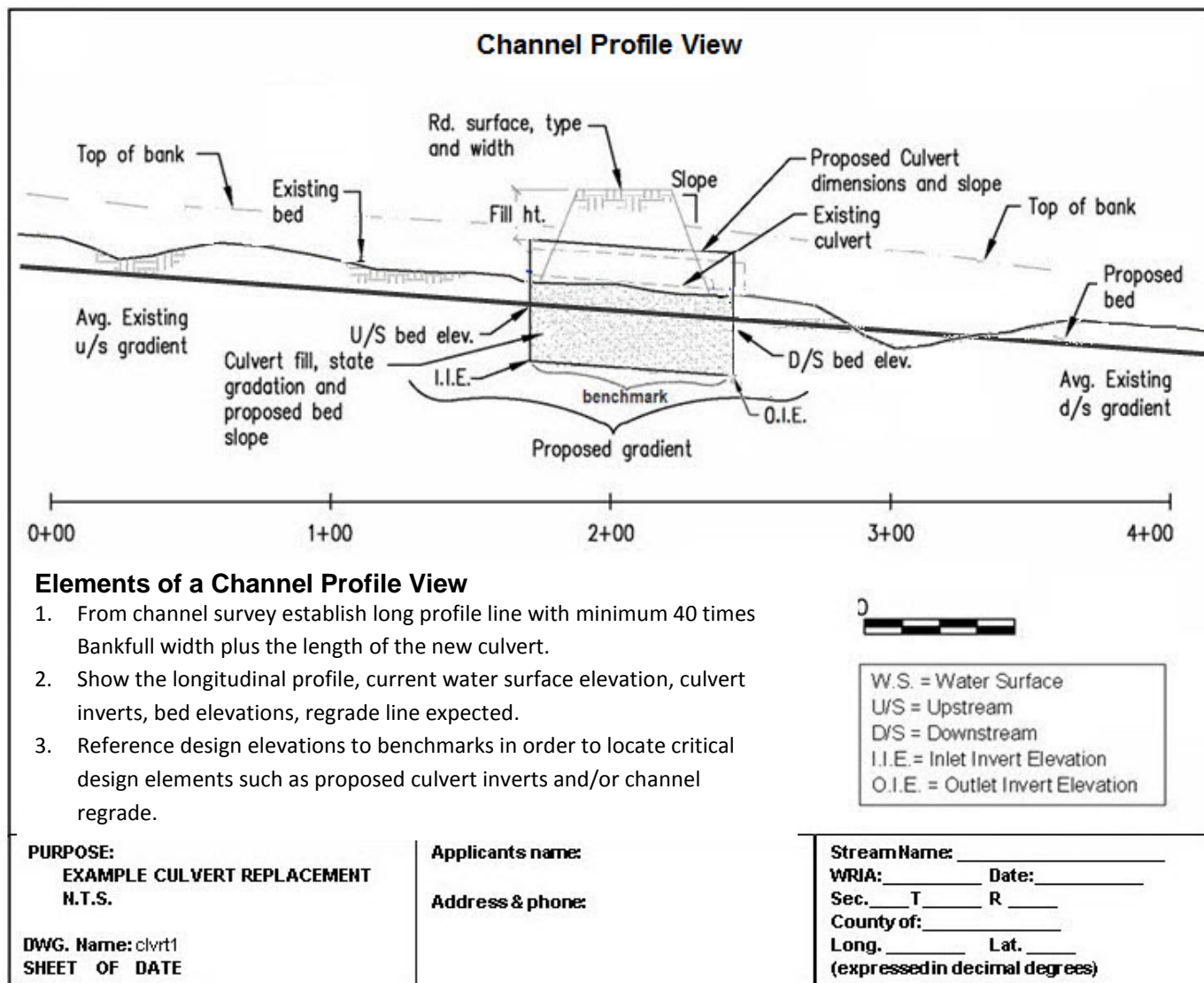
Stream Name: _____

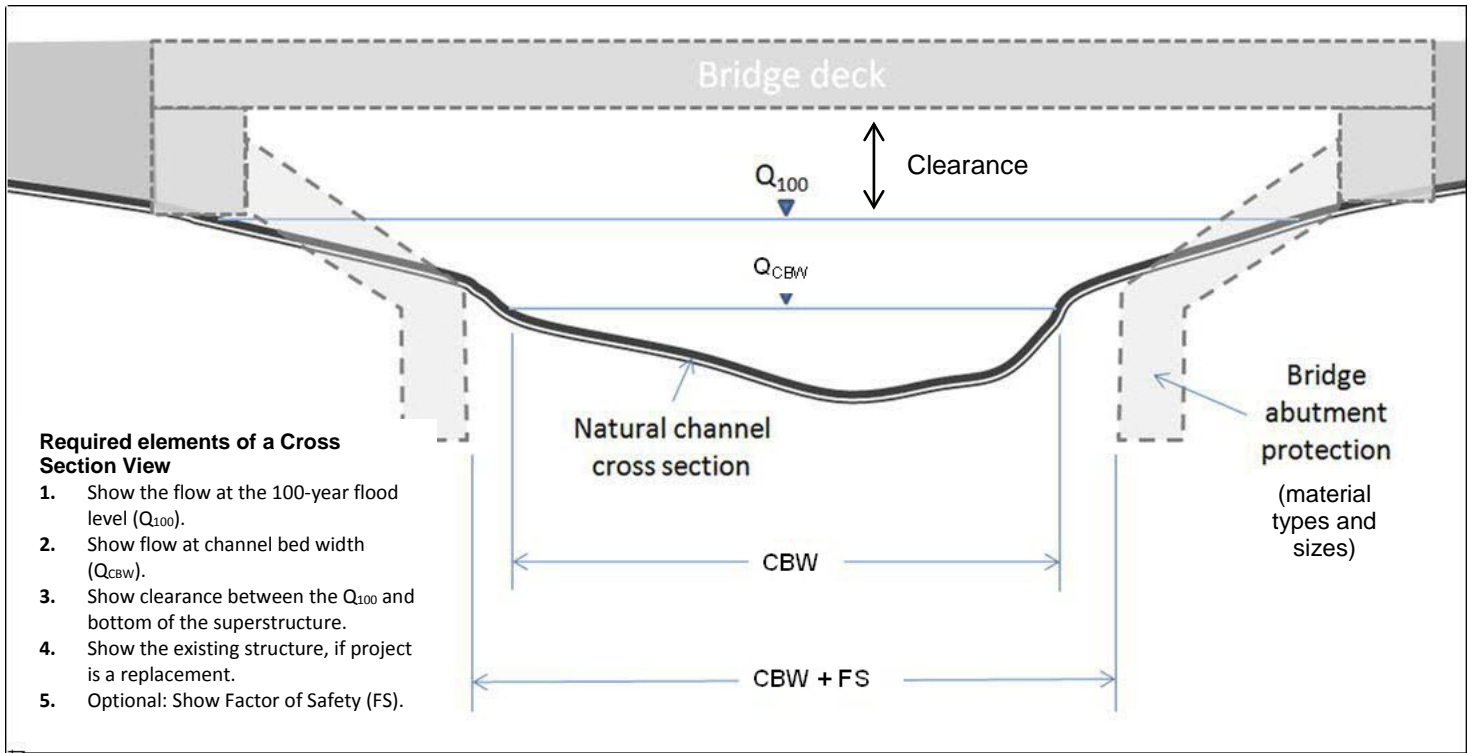
WRIA: _____ Date: _____

Sec. _____ T _____ R _____

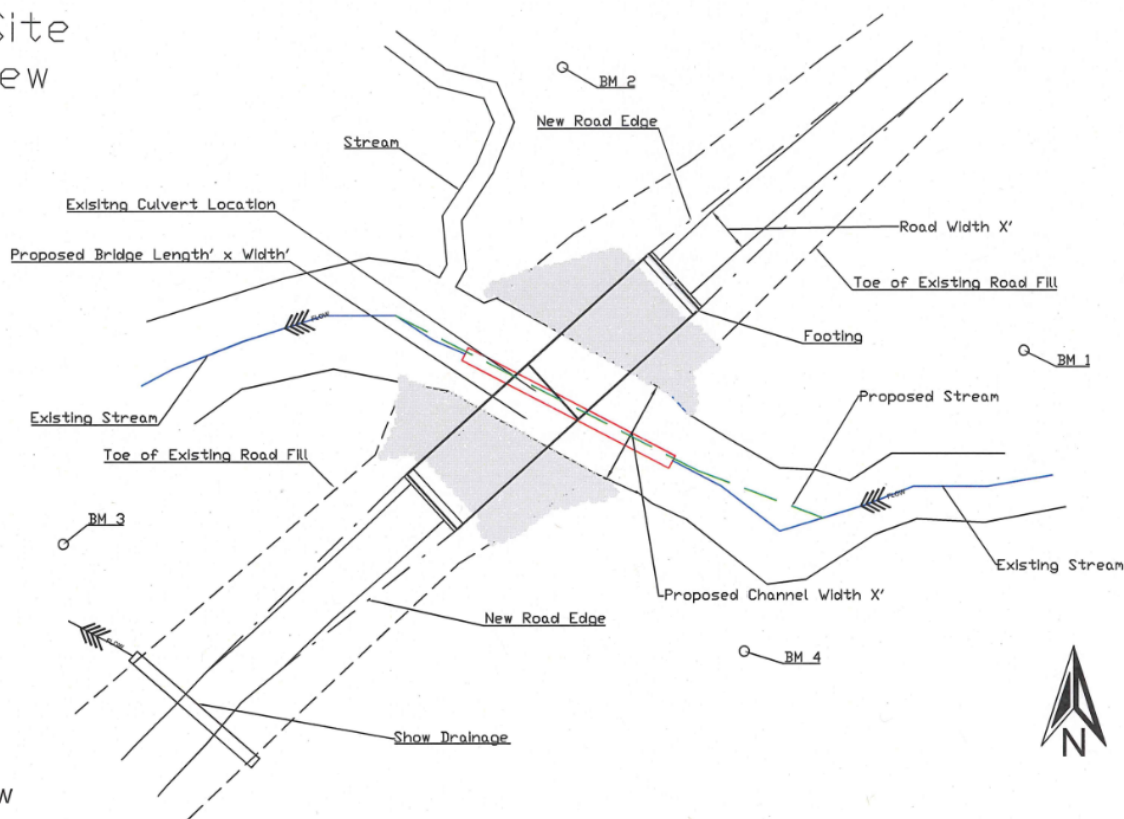
County of: _____

Long. _____ Lat. _____
(expressed in decimal degrees)





Bridge Site Plan View



ELEMENTS OF A PLAN VIEW

1. Required: show road and stream on plan view, indicating changes in alignment, benchmark and point references, and special features that affect the design.
2. Required: show road drainage plan, including cross culverts, ditch lining, sediment ponds, etc.
3. Optional: add details concerning stream channel characteristics, for example pool-riffle geometry, size, and placement of large wood.
4. Optional: a site map with contours, stream layout details, and any other specific site information that may be relevant.

PURPOSE: Example Bridge Plan View

Sheet of

Scale:

Applicants Name:

Address and Phone:

Stream Name:

Section T/R:

County of:

Lat:

Long:

32. Signature Blocks: The Landowner, Timber Owner, and Operator (as shown in number 1) must EACH legibly print and sign their names and record the date of signature before this application can be accepted. If all three are the same, only the LANDOWNER box needs to be signed and dated. Stamped signatures and/or electronic signatures are not acceptable.

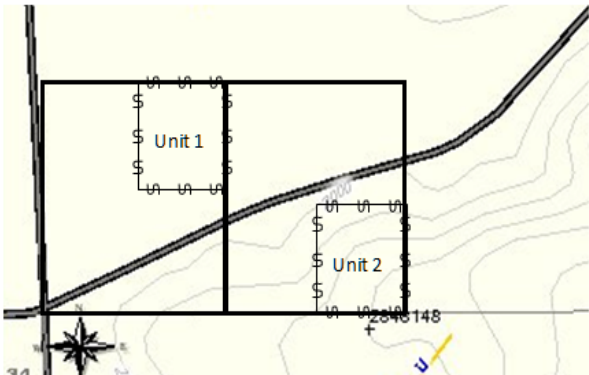
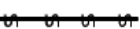
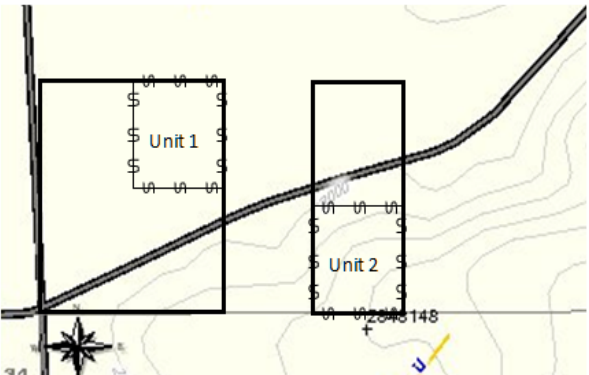
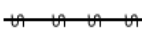
Note: A perpetual timber rights owner may sign as the Landowner. A perpetual timber rights owner does not own the land, but has permanent rights to all the timber on the land. They may submit a FPA/N without the forest landowner's signature if:

- The forest practice is not a conversion;
- The perpetual timber owner's name is in the timber owner block in number 1;
- The perpetual timber owner signs the FPA/N as the timber owner;
- The perpetual timber owner gives DNR proof that the forest landowner has a copy of the FPA/N.

References: RCW 76.09.067

Activity Map Requirements

All FPA/N's must have an Activity Map. Activity maps can be found on the DNR Forest Practices website listed on page 40 of these instructions. You may also create one with your own GIS. Do not show the location of Threatened or Endangered Species or Cultural Resources on this map.

What Must Be Shown on the Activity Map?	
<p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New streams or lakes within proposal and 130 feet of its perimeter • Wetlands within proposal and 200 feet of its perimeter • Crossed out waters (<i>water on the map, but not on the ground</i>) • Wetland boundaries <p>Road Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrections to mapped roads • New or replaced water crossings • Proposed new roads • Temporary roads • Proposed abandoned roads • New or expanded rock pits • Spoil areas • End haul and/or overhaul <p>Harvest Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit boundaries (<i>harvest, salvage, right-of-way, rock pits</i>) • Unit numbers – do not use names or symbols 	<p>Harvest Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landings • Overhead utility lines • Clumped WRTs and GRTs • Buffers (<i>RMZs, WMZs, Sensitive Sites</i>) • Stream Segment Identifiers (<i>for RMZ harvest</i>) • Wetland Identifiers • CMZs • Inner zone harvest for yarding corridors across Type S and F Waters • Location of trees left for basal area deficiency due to stream adjacent parallel road • Even-aged harvest must show adjacent land information: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If not forest land, label it "Not Forest Land." ○ If you do not own the adjacent land, write "Not Owned." ○ Estimated average forest age class; ○ Estimated total acres of contiguous stands that are less than 4 feet tall or 5 years old or less, on land that you own. ○ Estimated linear feet of the perimeter (total distance around) each harvest unit by age-class.
<p>Small forest landowners who answer 'No' to number 3b are required to submit a map identifying property owned when their harvest units do not touch. See sample below.</p>	
 <p>Ownership parcels: _____</p> <p>Harvest units: </p>	 <p>Ownership parcels: _____</p> <p>Harvest units: </p>

What are the Map Standards?

- Use 1":1000' DNR Activity map – this can be found on the DNR Forest Practices website OR
- You may use larger scale maps or company GIS maps to show details of harvest and road activities
 - NOTE: You may be asked to provide directions or a map to your harvest unit(s).
- Use black ink
- Do not use white-out
- Do not use color pencils or highlighters - do not use yellow or red shading
- Include a legend
- Do not write in the margins
- Use more than one map if you need to
- Do not fax these maps to DNR

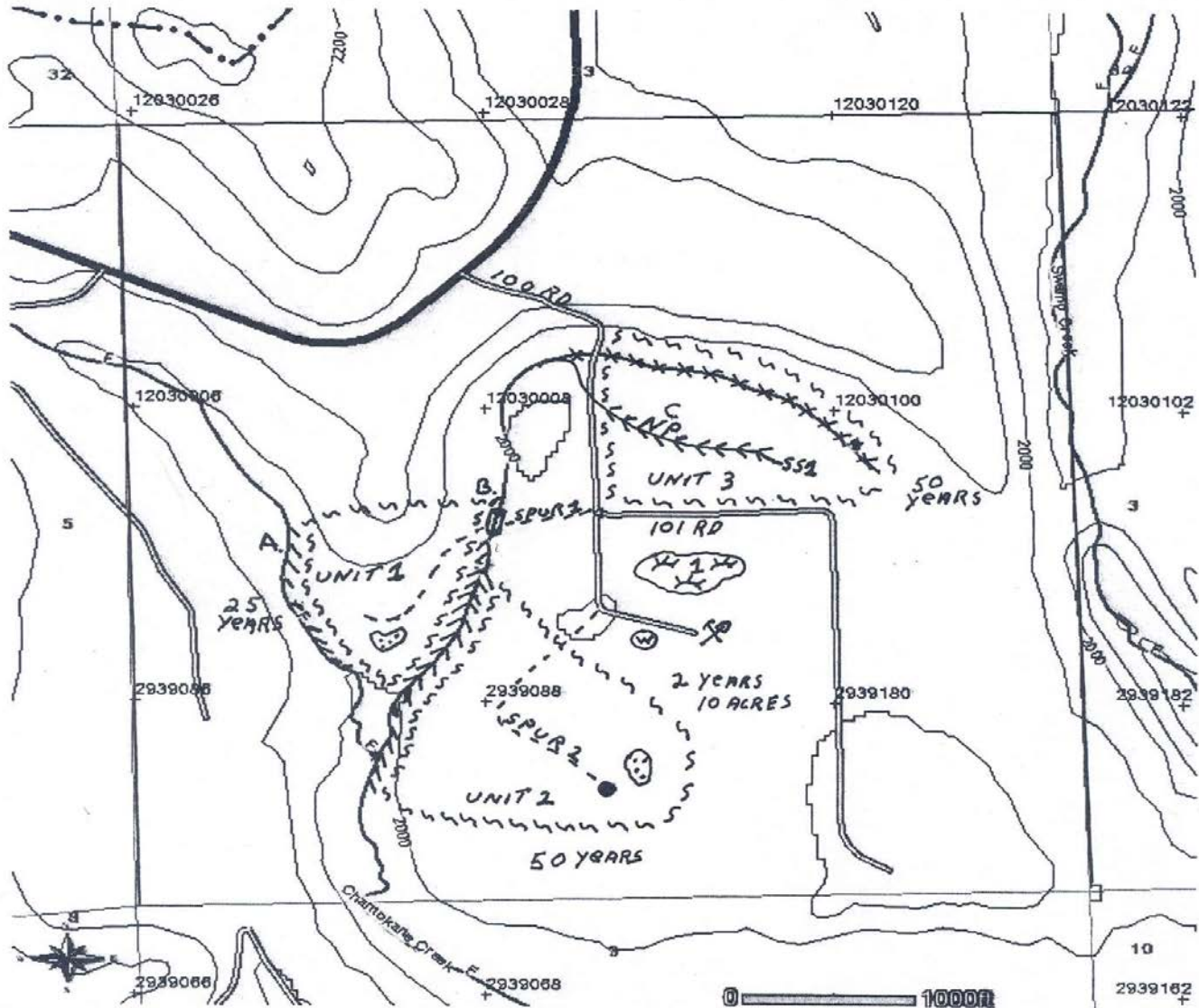
What Additional Items Must Company GIS Maps Show?

- Current DNR water and wetland layers
- DNR Geographic registration TIC marks using NAD83
- Contour lines with elevations (maximum 40' interval)
- Section, township and range lines and numbers & corners
- Scale bar - scale within the range of 1" = 200' to 1" = 1,000'
- North arrow
- ¼" margin on all sides
- Sizes: Letter, Legal, or Tabloid

FOREST PRACTICE ACTIVITY MAP

TOWNSHIP 29 NORTH HALF 0, RANGE 40 EAST (W.M.) HALF 0, SECTION 4

Application #: _____



Please use the legend from the FPA Instruction or provide a list of symbols used.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| --- UNIT BOUNDARY | (X) WETLANDS |
| == EXISTING ROADS | --- RMZ |
| - - - NEW ROADS | A STREAMS |
| ● LANDINGS | XXXXX STREAM DOOS |
| ⌵ ROCK PIT | NOT EXIST |
| ⌵ NEW WATER CROSSING | (W) WASTE AREA |
| ⌵ WRTS + GRTS | |

Wednesday, October 24, 2007 10:50:52 AM

NAD 83
Contour Interval: 40 Feet

Water Typing Requirements

You are required to verify water types within 130 feet of your proposed forest practices activities prior to turning in a Forest Practices Application/Notification (FPA/N). Call the DNR region office if you need help classifying water types. Notes: Type S (shorelines) waters don't need to be verified and can't be changed as these are determined by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Type F waters get the highest protection; you are not required to verify Type F waters but they must be designated on the map.

How water types affect your FPA/N: specific water types have specific buffer requirements.

- If you thought the stream was a Type Np and left a Type Np buffer, and DNR determines it to be a Type F, your FPA will be disapproved.
- If you thought the stream was a Type Np, but left a Type F RMZ, and DNR determines it to be a Type F, your FPA will not be disapproved for this reason.

Step 1: Get a DNR Activity Map from Forest Practices website listed on page 34 of these instructions. They are also available at DNR region offices.

Step 2: Check the locations and types of all streams, ponds, lakes, and wetlands that are on the ground

- Within the boundaries of your forest practice and
- Streams or lakes within 130 feet on all sides of the outer boundaries of your forest practice.
 - See WAC 222-16-031 and Forest Practices Board Manual Section 13 for water typing information
 - See the Water Type Classification Worksheet in these instructions for help
- Wetlands within 200 feet on all sides of the outer boundaries of your forest practice.
 - See WAC 222-16-035 for wetland typing information

Step 3: Update the DNR Activity Map so that it accurately shows the F, Np, and Ns water types and their locations as they exist on the ground. These include Type F, Np, and Ns waters, F/N type breaks, Np/Ns type breaks, and type A, B, and forested wetlands greater than three acres in size.

- For water bodies not shown on the Activity Map:
 - Draw the stream, lake, pond, or wetland on the map.
 - Write on the map the correct water type or an identifier that will match it to your FPA/N.
- For water bodies that are labeled with an incorrect water type or no water type, write on the map the correct water type or give it an identifier that will match it to your Forest Practices Application/Notification (FPA/N).
- For water bodies that don't exist, cross them off the Activity Map (use a series of x's or hatches). This includes streams labeled as "U" for "unidentified." Explain in the Additional Information section of your FPA/N how you decided that the water bodies do not exist (i.e. you walked the area and didn't find any water or defined channels).
- Note: The updated map that you create is only for your FPA/N and doesn't result in an update to DNR's maps.

Step 4: Explain in your FPA/N how you verified the Type Np and Ns water types, including how you determined that a water type shown on the map doesn't exist on the ground. Include one or more of the following with your FPA/N:

- Explain in the Additional Information section of your FPA/N how you determined each water type. Include:
 - Site visit date(s).
 - The area visited (the area covered by your property, length of stream observed, etc.).
 - Observations (stream width, stream gradient, no water, no channel, etc.).
 - For Type Np water describe how you found the uppermost point of perennial flow.
- Water Type Classification Worksheet(s) that is included in these instructions.
- Water Type Modification Forms:
 - These aren't required with your FPA/N.
 - Use these when you want to change the water type map in DNR's system.
 - See the Water Type Modification form and instructions for more information.
 - These can be downloaded from the Forest Practices website listed on page 34 of these instructions. They are also available at DNR Region Offices.
- Note: If you base your riparian management zones on a proposed water type change, and DNR cannot process this change before the Decision Date, DNR may disapprove your FPA/N.

Eastern Washington Water Type Classification Worksheet

Stream/Segment ID: _____

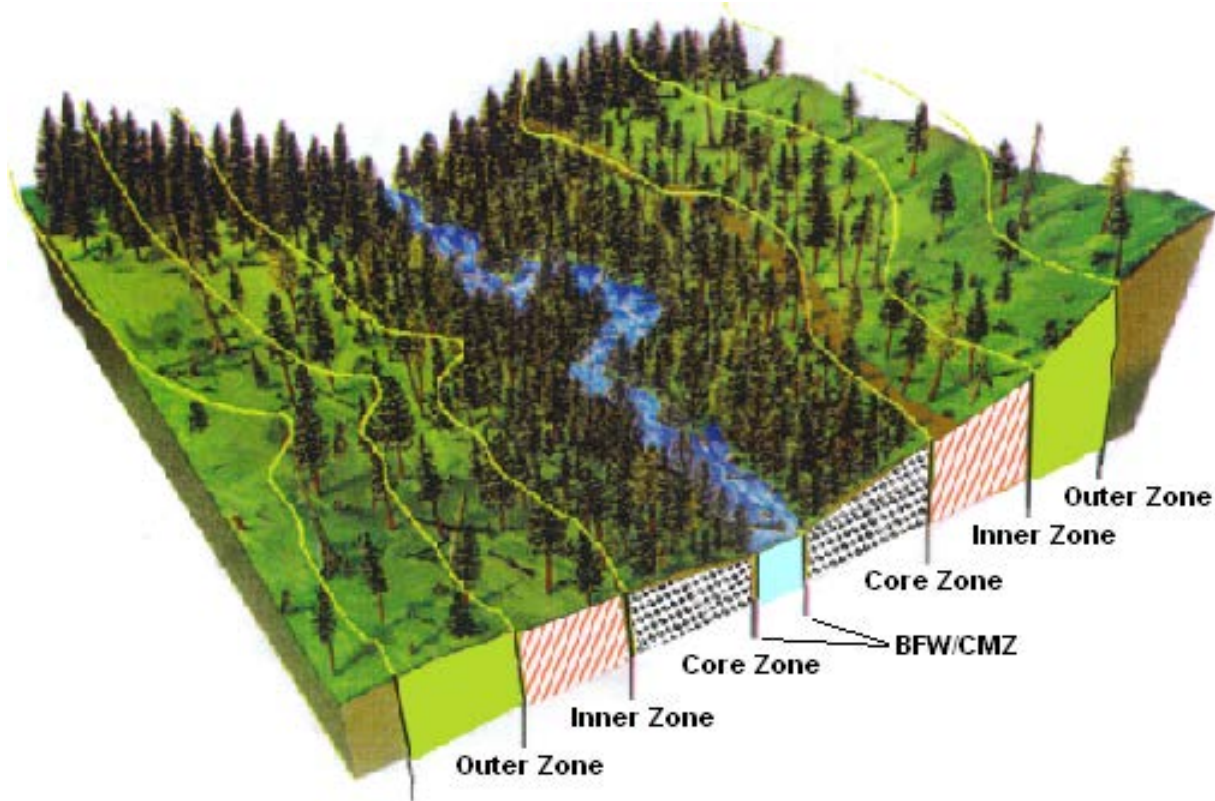
Stream/Segment ID: _____

Stream/Segment ID: _____

1. Do you have a protocol survey? (See the Forest Practices Board Manual Section 13.) **Or**, does the stream have waiver characteristics? (See WAC 222-16-031(3)(b)(ii).)
- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish found. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Fish found. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Fish found. Type F water. Stop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No fish. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No fish. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No fish. Continue. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Meets waiver criteria. | | |
2. List the date Stream observations were made for water typing.
- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Date observed: _____ | Date observed: _____ | Date observed: _____ |
| Continue. | Continue. | Continue. |
3. Were fish observed or are fish known to use the stream any time of the year?
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. |
4. Is the average BFW three feet or wider? **AND**, is the average stream gradient less than or equal to 16%?
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. |
5. Is the average BFW three feet or wider? **AND**, is the average stream gradient between 16% and 20%? **AND**, is the contributing basin to the stream greater than 175 acres?
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type F water. Stop. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. |
6. Does the stream segment contain water at all times during a normal rainfall year?
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. |
7. Is the stream segment downstream of a perennial source of water?
- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9 | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Type Np water. Go to 9. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. | <input type="checkbox"/> No. Continue. |
8. Does the stream physically connect by an above ground channel to Type S, F or Np water?
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Type Ns water. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Type Ns water. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Type Ns water. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, non-typed water. | <input type="checkbox"/> No, non-typed water. | <input type="checkbox"/> No, non-typed water. |
9. Describe how you determined the uppermost point of perennial flow. Include a description of its location and show the point on a map (Use a separate piece of paper if necessary).

Stream/Segment ID _____ Description:

Type S and F Riparian Management Zone Cross-Section



Bankfull Width (BFW) means:

- (a) For streams - the measurement of the lateral extent of the water surface elevation perpendicular to the channel at bankfull depth. In cases where multiple channels exist, bankfull width is the sum of the individual channel widths along the cross-section. See the Board Manual Section 2.
- (b) For lakes, ponds, and impoundments - line of mean high water.
- (c) For tidal water - line of mean high tide.
- (d) For periodically inundated areas of associated wetlands - line of periodic inundation, which will be found by examining the edge of inundation to ascertain where the presence and action of waters are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to mark upon the soil a character distinct from that of the abutting upland.

Channel Migration Zone (CMZ) means the area where the active channel of a stream is prone to move and this results in a potential near-term loss of riparian function and associated habitat adjacent to the stream (See Board Manual Section 2 for descriptions and illustrations of CMZs, delineation guidelines), except as modified by a permanent levee or dike. For this purpose, near-term means the time scale required to grow a mature forest.

Core Zone means the 30 foot buffer of a Type S or Type F water, measured horizontally from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edge of the channel migration zone, whichever is greater.

Inner Zone means the area measured horizontally from the outer boundary of the core zone of a Type S or F water to the outer boundary of the inner zone. The outer boundary of the inner zone is 45 feet (for streams less than 15 feet wide) or 70 feet (for streams more than 15 feet wide) from the outer boundary of the core zone.

Outer Zone means the area measured horizontally between the outer boundary of the inner zone and the total RMZ width as specified in the Eastern Washington RMZ tables in WAC 222-30-022. RMZ width is measured from the outer edge of the bankfull width or the outer edges of the channel migration zone whichever is greater.

References:

- See Board Manual Section 2 for information about bankfull width and channel migration zones.
- See WAC 222-30-022 for information about Eastern Washington core, inner, and outer zones

Inner Zone Hardwood Conversion Worksheet

1. Do you own 500 feet upstream and 500 feet downstream of the conversion unit?
☐ Yes. Go to question 2.
☐ No. Stop, does not qualify
2. Do the riparian areas next to the conversion unit have the required shade described in WAC 222-30-040 or have a 75-foot buffer with trees 40 feet tall on both sides of the stream 500 feet above and below the harvest unit?
☐ Yes. Go to question 3.
☐ No. Stop, does not qualify.
3. Is there evidence that the conversion unit area can be successfully reforested with conifer and support development of a conifer stand?
☐ Yes. Go to question 4.
☐ No. Stop, does not qualify.
4. Does the RMZ core or inner zone within the conversion unit contain a stream adjacent parallel road?
☐ Yes. Stop, does not qualify.
☐ No. Go to question 5.
5. Has the landowner successfully performed post-harvest treatment to convert a hardwood dominated stand to a conifer stand?
☐ Yes. Go to question 6.
☐ No. Go to question 6.
6. Are there fewer than 57 conifer trees per acre equal to or larger than 8 inches in diameter at breast height in the conversion unit area?
☐ Yes. Go to question 7.
☐ No. Stop, does not qualify.
7. Are there fewer than 100 conifer trees per acre larger than 4 inches in diameter at breast height in the conversion unit area?
☐ Yes. Go to question 8.
☐ No. Stop, does not qualify.
8. Does the stand meet desired future condition requirements (WAC 222-30-021(1) (b))?
☐ Yes. Stop, stand does not qualify.
☐ No. Provided you correctly answered all the above questions the proposed unit qualifies for hardwood conversion in the inner zone.

Slope Stability Informational Form
Forest Practices Application/Notification

Note: Complete and attach this form to your FPA if you answered "Yes" to FPA question 11 or 12. "Potentially unstable slopes or landforms" are defined in WAC 222-16-050(1)(d). See Board Manual Section 16 part 2.1 for descriptions of potentially unstable slopes.

1. What screening tools were used? ☐ GIS, ☐ Aerial Photo, ☐ LiDAR, ☐ Other (describe): _____

2. What potentially unstable slopes were identified within the boundaries of your forest practices activity area? Check all that apply:

- ☐ Inner Gorge ☐ Groundwater recharge areas for glacial deep-seated landslides
☐ Bedrock Hollow ☐ Convergent Headwall ☐ Toe of deep-seated landslide
☐ Outer edges of meander bends ☐ Other (describe): _____

3. What potentially unstable slopes were identified adjacent to your forest practices activity area? Check all that apply:

- ☐ Inner Gorge ☐ Groundwater recharge areas for glacial deep-seated landslides
☐ Bedrock Hollow ☐ Convergent Headwall ☐ Toe of deep-seated landslide
☐ Outer edges of meander bends ☐ Other (describe): _____

4. Date of field review: _____

5. Person(s) that conducted field review: _____

Name

Title/position

Name

Title/position

6. If any features identified in #2 and /or #3 were bounded out, describe the manner in which the boundary was determined: _____

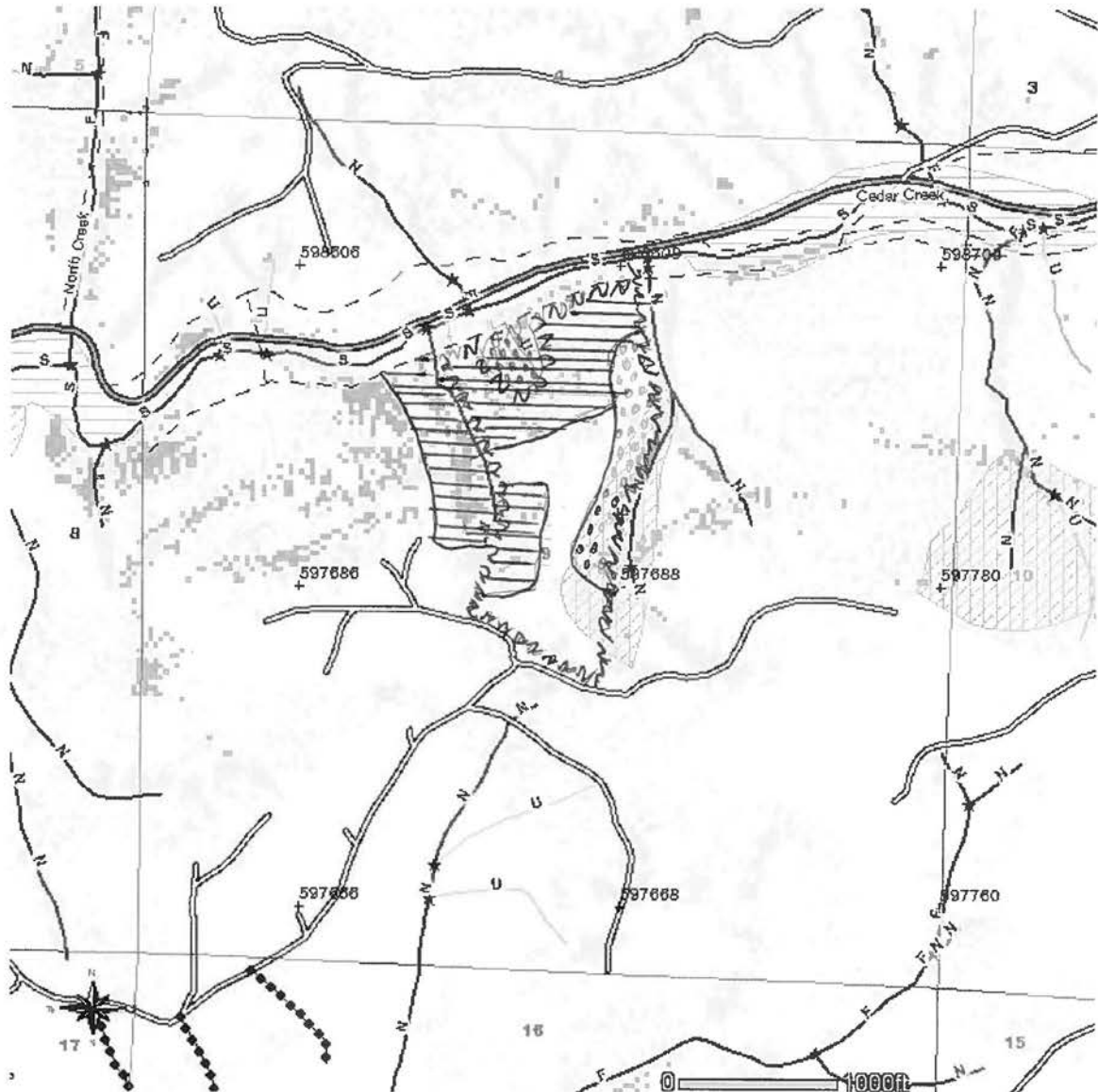
7. Show all field reviewed areas for potentially unstable slopes or landforms on a map (may use a forest practices activity map, harvest map or GIS map – See map example on page 34). **This map is intended to be developed by the field practitioner.**




FOREST PRACTICE RESOURCE MAP

TOWNSHIP _____, RANGE _____, SECTION _____

Application #: _____ Example _____

Slope Stability Assessment Form Map



-  Proposed unit boundary
-  Area field reviewed
-  Area field verified potentially unstable

CMZ Assessment Form

Forest Practices Application/Notification

Note: Complete and attach this informational form to your FPA if you answered "Yes" to FPA question 13 j. See Board Manual Section 2 (BM 2) for guidance on evaluating Channel Migration Zones (Forms within BM 2 are optional).

Applicant Office Review:

1. Screening tools used: ☐ GIS ☐ Aerial Photo Years: _____ ☐ LiDAR ☐ USGS Topographic Map ☐
Other (describe): _____
2. Are you aware of channel movement or did you observe obvious channel movement between aerial photograph years?
☐ No, continue with to question 3 ☐ Yes, skip to question 5
3. Evaluate valley confinement using USGS topographic map(s) or aerial photographs.
☐ Valley floor is significantly wider than the channel. Channel migration may be occurring.
☐ Valley floor is very narrow, obviously less than twice as wide as the channel. If you can clearly see this circumstance on the aerial photographs, it is unlikely that channel migration is occurring.
4. Did you observe any of the following on the aerial photographs?
☐ Side Channels ☐ Multiple Channels (Braiding)
☐ Large Gravel Bars ☐ Wood Jams
☐ Eroding Banks ☐ High Sinuosity or Sharp Channel Bends
☐ New Channels Occurring Between Photo Years (Avulsions)

Field Review:

5. Date of field review: _____
6. Person(s) that conducted field review: _____
Name Title/position

Name Title/position
7. If CMZ is present check the component(s) present in your CMZ delineation.
☐ Avulsion hazard area ☐ Erosion hazard area (attach erosion rate calculations)
8. What was the distance of channel walked? What was the length of CMZ boundary delineated?

9. Briefly describe how you determined a CMZ exists, how you delineated the outer edge of the CMZ, and how you marked the outer edge of the CMZ on the ground (flagging color, paint, etc.): _____

Stream Shade Assessment Worksheet

Forest Practices Application/Notification

Refer to Board Manual Section 1 (BM1) to evaluate stream shade and complete this worksheet.

Stream Identifier: _____ Stream Type (S, F) : _____ Stream Width(ft.): _____ Stream Length (ft.): _____

Temperature Category: ☐ 16° ☐ 18° Elevation: _____ Canopy Cover Required per Nomograph (%): _____

CANOPY CLOSURE										
Plot #	<i>Pre-harvest Condition</i>					<i>Proposed Post-harvest Condition</i>				
	Down Stream	Up Stream	Left	Right	Average	Down Stream	Up Stream	Left	Right	Average
		Pre-harvest Canopy Closure (%)					Post-harvest Canopy Closure (%)			
NOTE: Post-harvest canopy closure must meet or exceed required canopy cover per nomograph in BM1.						Difference between pre-harvest and post-harvest (%)				

Note: If the proposal is in Eastern Washington AND within the Bull Trout Overlay, harvest of shade trees is NOT permitted within 75' of the bankfull width (BFW) or channel migration zone (CMZ), whichever is greater (WAC 222-030-040 (1)).



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources

Forest Practices Application/Notification
Natural Regeneration Plan
Eastern Washington

For DNR Region Office Use Only	
FPA/N #:	
Region:	
Received Date:	

If you use this form, include a map showing the locations of your seed source.

Landowner Name: _____
The landowner is responsible for meeting Forest Practices reforestation requirements.

Legal Description: _____

Harvest is scheduled to occur (month/year): _____

Check one of the following:

☐ **The landowner proposes an alternate plan (WAC 222-34-020(6)) for natural reforestation as attached.**
OR

☐ **The landowner agrees to follow the requirements in WAC 222-34-020(5)**

- There is a seed source available that is capable of producing well-formed trees of a commercial tree species
- The landowner will not harvest this seed source until _____, or earlier if DNR issues a reforestation inspection report.
- Check all that apply:
 - ☐ Seed blocks of _____ acres each will be retained as shown on the attached map.
 - ☐ _____ seed trees per acre will be left. Seed trees will be _____, _____, & _____
species age height
- The regeneration will be protected from competing vegetation and allowed to establish, grow, and survive.

Watershed Analysis Worksheet

(Use a separate worksheet for each Watershed Analysis)

Watershed Analysis Name:

Check all of the following that

apply:

- ☐ I have reviewed the Watershed Analysis Prescription documents. My proposal is not located on or adjacent to any of the described features. Prescriptions do not effect my proposal.
- ☐ I have reviewed the descriptions and maps for all prescriptions.

My proposal is located on or adjacent to the following prescription areas:

- ☐ Surface Erosion Prescriptions
- ☐ Mass Wasting Prescriptions
- ☐ Hydrology Prescriptions
- ☐ Water Quality
- ☐ Water Supply / Public Works
- ☐ Riparian – applicable to landowners using the 20 acre exempt RMZ rule

Complete the following information for each prescription that affects your proposal or is adjacent to your proposal. Identify the resource sensitivity name and if you are implementing the prescriptions or not. Attach required reports and additional information as necessary.

Resource Sensitivity Name/No:

Implementing Prescription: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe harvest techniques proposed	
Describe road techniques proposed	
Describe other techniques proposed	

Resource Sensitivity Name/No:

Implementing Prescription: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe harvest techniques proposed	
Describe road techniques proposed	
Describe other techniques proposed	

Resource Sensitivity Name/No:

Implementing Prescription: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe harvest techniques proposed	
Describe road techniques proposed	
Describe other techniques proposed	

DNR USE ONLY

Reviewed by: _____

Date: _____

Watershed Analysis Worksheet Instructions

This form must be submitted along with your Forest Practice Application/Notification (FPA) form if:

- You are harvesting timber (including salvage) or constructing roads within or adjacent to an approved Watershed Analysis area. OR
- If you answered yes to Question # 5 of the FPA because you are substituting Watershed Analysis Prescriptions.

A separate worksheet should be used for each Watershed Analysis.

The following information must be included in the space provided or on additional pages.

- The name of the Watershed Analysis where your proposal is located.
- Check all of the boxes that apply regarding your review of Watershed Analysis Prescriptions.
- Indicate each Resource Sensitivity Name (prescription name) that may affect your proposal.
- Indicate if you are implementing the prescription.
- Describe the specific harvest, road and other techniques you will use to implement the prescription.

Many prescriptions provide a landowner with a variety of different operational options. Sufficient detail needs to be included so that we can evaluate your proposal.

If your proposal is located on an area of resource sensitivity (prescription) AND you are choosing not to follow the prescription your FPA will be processed as a Class IV-Special and require a State environmental Policy Act (SEPA) checklist.

Web References

At the DNR Forest Practices Homepage: <http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/forestPractices/Pages/home.aspx>

You will find links to a variety of forest practices related topics. Call one of the region offices listed on page 3 of these instructions if you need help with the DNR Forest Practices web site. Frequently viewed topics and their web addresses are listed below.

NOTE: The “Search” function that shows on each page of the DNR website is a helpful way to find Forest Practices and other information provided on the DNR’s website.

- **Forest Practices Division Home Page**
<http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/ForestPractices>
- **Small Forest Landowner Office**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/SmallForestLandownerOffice/Pages/fp_sflo_overview.aspx
- **Forest Practices Forms & Instructions**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesApplications/Pages/fp_forms.aspx
 - ▶ Go to the “**FPARS Mapping Tool**” to create and print **Activity, Site Class, Water Type, Resource, or Base Maps**. This link is located on the right side of the screen under “RELATED LINKS” on the Forest Practices Forms and Instructions web page.

This web page also provides links to forms in the following categories:

- Forest Practices Application/Notification (FPA/N)
- Alternate Plans
- Marbled Murrelet
- Aerial Chemical
- Long-Term Applications (for Small Forest Landowners)
- FPA/N Transfer, Renewal, Amendment (for already submitted FPA/N's)
- Forest Practices Application Review System (FPARS – this DNR’s web-based FPA/N review system)
- Continuing Forest Landowner Obligation
- Small Forest Landowner – Checklist RMAP, Overstocked Stand Template, Fish Passage Cost Share
- Water Typing
- Desired Future Condition Worksheet (DFC) and instructions
- State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)
- **Forest Practices Habitat Conservation Plan**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesHCP/Pages/fp_hcp.aspx
- **Forest Practices Board Manual**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesRules/Pages/fp_board_manual.aspx
- **Forest Practices Rules and Act**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesRules/Pages/fp_rules.aspx
- **Forest Practices Illustrated**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesRules/Pages/fp_fpi.aspx
- **Watershed Analysis**
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/ResearchScience/Topics/WatershedAnalysis/Pages/fp_watershed_analysis.aspx

Other State Agencies Websites:

- Department of Fish and Wildlife’s Habitat website: <http://www.wdfw.wa.gov/>
- Department of Revenue’s website: <http://www.dor.wa.gov/>
- Department of Ecology’s On-Line Permit Assistance Center: (*On-line questionnaire to see which permits you need for your project*) <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/pac/index.html>
- Legislature website: <http://www.leg.wa.gov/LawsAndAgencyRules/> (*Includes all the state’s laws – Revised Code of Washington (RCW) – and rules – Washington Administrative Code (WAC)*)
- The Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) - <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/>.
- State Tribal Directory - <http://www.goia.wa.gov>
- Environmental Hearings Office. (*Information on appealing FPA/N Decisions and DNR’s enforcement actions*): http://www.eho.wa.gov/Boards_FPAB.aspx
- Office of Regulatory Assistance (helps clarify how rules, regulations and government requirements apply to environmental permitting and business licensing) <http://www.ora.wa.gov>
- Logger Safety Initiative (LSI) <http://www.LoggerSafety.org>